FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BIGNONE IRRITATED BY QUESTION ON FALKLANDS

PY012058 Paris AFP in Spanish 1314 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (AFP) -- The morning newspapers reported today that Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone, annoyed and irritated, ended a press conference he was granting in the city of Salta, 1200 km north of here, when a journalist-soldier asked him whether he thought the military occupation of the Malvinas Islands on 2 April was opportune. Later, the reporter was detained by the provincial police and apparently charged with wearing civilian clothes rather than the appropriate uniform.

Reporter Emilio Marcelo Jozami, who is serving as a soldier at the Salta Military Hospital, introduced himself as a soldier born in 1963 when he put the question to the president.

On answering Jozami's question, Bignone said: You said you are a solider, and I am sorry. As a soldier you are not qualified to carry out journalistic work and much less to ask the kind of question you are asking the president of the nation.

Later, while Jozami was at the Salta airport with other colleagues awaiting President Bignone's departure for Buenos Aires, he was detained by provincial police.

NEW NAVY COMMANDER IN CHIEF SWORN IN 1 OCT

PY011329 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1137 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA) -- Adm Ruben Oscar Frando, who took over as navy commander in chief this morning, will be sworn in as a new member of the military junta -- the government's top organ -- this afternoon. Franco will be replacing, both in the navy and in the junta, Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya, who will retire.

Franco took over as new navy commander in chief during a ceremony held today at 1000 at the Puerto Belgrano Naval BAse. The ceremony, which took place at the Sarmiento Parade ground of the base, was presided over by outgoing Commander Admiral Anaya and attended by all admirals on active duty, high-ranking delegations from the army, the air force and the naval prefecture, ministers, church authorities and provincial officials.

New Commander Gives Speech

PY011850 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya handed over his command to Adm Ruben Oscar Franco, the new commander in chief of the navy, in Bahia Blanca this morning. The ceremony took place at Puerto Belgrano Navy Base and was attended by all admirals on active duty, army and air force officers and officials of the Argentine Naval Prefecture.

After having formally taken over the command, Admiral Franco made a speech so that all Navy personnel might learn about his thoughts, he said. He then stated that he had not received any political training but that he had to commit himself in that field because for an Argentine nothing would give more satisfaction than to honor the fatherland by organizing it once and for all.

He then referred to the struggle against subversion and pointed out that we Argentines can now look hopefully toward a better future, because many fellow countrymen have given their lives for this. He added that to forget that would be a crime against the life of the fatherland, and treason against the courage and greatness with which antipatriotic subversion with its aftermath of pain, anguish and death was eradicated from our land forever.

It should be clear, he said, that we will not permit anyone, under whatever pretext, to accuse us on the basis of the same human rights which we have fervently defended, and much less will we accept attacks from the same sinister representatives of terrorism, Admiral Franco said.

He then said: When we show inner peace, which is life, to a world convulsed with death, we do so by preserving all the rights to life which the Argentines have and will have now and in the future.

Regarding the recent conflict in the South Atlantic, Admiral Franco emphasized that a field had been won for the history of the world, a field watered with the blood of the just which will give the expected fruit at the right time. He added that our islands will not be given up. He asserted: We belong to a magnificent race of liberators, and therefore will not surrender our rights. We have not surrendered; we have only been temporarily struck down by the enemy.

The new navy commander continued: No one should feel that it was a useless, groundless and irresponsible war. If we do not value ourselves as warriors, the fatherland and the institution stand to lose, because frustrated men will not find the path to become upright, gifted and creative.

He then drew a broad picture of the honorable future of the navy and concluded by saying goodbye to Admiral Anaya, holding him up as an example for future generations of seamen.

Outgoing Commander's Remarks

PY022229 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1730 GMT 2

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (NA) -- Outgoing Navy Commander Jorge Isaac Anaya has stated that he is leaving the active service "absolutely convinced that the definite institutionalization of the nation in all aspects will be the objective to which the military junta will devote its best efforts."

Anaya also said he understands "the disappointment of my country, which had fought and believed in a different outcome, a glorious one in a short period of time," Although, he added, "God at times would rather see this glory come through different paths."

He made these remarks in his farewell speech delivered at the National Congress following the installation of Franco as a new member of the junta.

Speaking before his successor and the other members of the junta, Anaya stated, referring to the Malvinas war, that "it is impossible today to make a just evaluation of events; it will be history in the light of future achievements which will be in charge of judging serenely, and with all the elements of judgement, the action of those who as soldiers had to lead the government."

He explained that "the documents I am leaving in the hands of my successor faithfully tell the development of those actions in defense of the nation's dignity," and added that "they explain my peaceful conscience."

After stating that the search for new paths to achieve glory after the Malvinas defeat "implies greater strength and temperance," he said that "this defeat has contributed its wise share of grief, which we must always pay to live within the empire of justice."

"Therefore, I know we are going to win," Anaya stated.

Nicolaides, who was charged with saying farewell to Anaya, stated that he was bidding him goodbye "with the respect and consideration that the man in arms deserves who, through the fate of circumstances, had to assume the responsibility of being a member of the junta in a period that was particularly difficult for the nation."

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PY020228 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0035 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, 1 Oct (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari declared to the 37th UN General Assembly that the definitive solution to the Malvinas question, which disturbs my country's soul, can be no other than the return of those territories to their legitimate owner.

The foreign minister said the hostilities have in fact ceased and my government has no intention of taking the initiative to change that situation. Later Aguirre said that should the spurious origin of the British position be legitimized, a dangerous precedent will be established for the justification of territorial usurpations in the future, usurpations which could be carried out by force and falsely legitimized through the passage of time.

Requesting all nations of the world to support his request to the UN General Assembly that it be instrumental in the resumption of negotiations with Great Britain regarding the Malvinas question, the Argentine foreign minister said that we will never forget those who acted as friends, and that the position of those who acted otherwise can be reviewed, considering that they at the time had no information or had distorted information. However, the postures that are henceforth adopted will be examined closely by the Argentine people and by all those who share the belief in clear principles which the international community is committed to safeguarding.

Foreign Minister Aguirre began his speech by reviewing thoroughly the historical facts which support the Argentine rights over the territory of the Malvinas Islands and the archipelago in the South Atlantic.

He stated that the Republic of Argentina has never acquiesced to the British occupation and yet the British efforts to hold onto colonial possessions and to preserve privileges have not ceased.

The foreign minister said that this question does not just represent my country's particular casue, but henceforth represents the cause of all Latin America. Today, 20 nations of our hemisphere jointly presented a draft resolution urging the resumption of negotiations between Argentina and Great Britain in order to ultimately find a peaceful solution to the problem.

He then reaffirmed the age-old and avowed purpose of Argentina to duly take into consideration the rights of the Malvinas' inhabitants, adding that the United Kingdom, which today makes pretenses at championing self-determination, in fact epitomizes colonial power because of the obstacles it has placed in the way of UN cooperation in the just process of liquidating most of the British Empire.

In another passage of his speech, Minister Aguirre said that in 17 years of frustrating negotiations, Great Britain never gave even a hint that it was acting in good faith to solve the dispute over the Malvinas' sovereignty.

As for the undeclared war in the South Atlantic, Aguirre recalled that the peaceful Argentine people resorted to arms to defend their cause in an unequal struggle only because the cause was a just one.

Aguirre said that the Argentine people did not take up arms just to fight foreigners who boast about the bloody ferocity they displayed for a debasing price in money.

Regarding the support given to Great Britain during the conflict, Aguirre noted that the military alliances existing among great powers prompts them to support an ally, whether he is right or wrong, in disproportionate confrontations or in punitive operations which were in fashion in the 19th century, although this time resorting to the ultrasophisticated arsenal of late 20th century vintage.

Although most of his speech dwelt on the archipelago in the South Atlantic, the Argentine foreign minister briefly mentioned the conflict over the Beagle Channel and thanked the holy father, John Paul II, for his mediation in that conflict.

Minister Aguirre also referred to disarmament and asked for sincere efforts in that regard; to Lebanon where, he said, undoubtedly the responsibility for what happened there falls on the Israeli Government; to South Africa, Namibia and Central America, regarding which he pledged support for the good offices of the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela; and finally to the international economy with regard to which, he said, many developed nations use economic measures for political purposes in order to pressure developing countries into submissiveness in the exercise of their sovereign rights.

Draft Proposal on Falklands

PY021900 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2015 GMT 1 OCt 82

[Text] United Nations, 1 Oct (TELAM) -- A source close to the Argentine mission to the United Nations told TELAM that the countries which are cosponsoring with Argentina a resolution on the Malvinas issue which will be submitted for the consideration of the current UN General Assembly have been signing the final text of the proposal this afternoon. Essentially, the resolution urges the United Kingdom and Argentina to resume negotiations over the Malvinas Islands.

The source added that the proposal will be officially presented to the General Assembly as soon as the 20 sponsors have signed it. These sponsoring countries are the same ones which had formally requested before the initiation of the current assembly the inclusion of this issue in the agenda of the 37th UN session.

The proposal has five clauses and three resolution points which say:

To the General Assembly, Having studied the issue of the Malvinas Falkland Islands, and aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the ideal of universal peace of the United Nations, and

Considering that Resolution 1,514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 was inspired by the long-desired objective of ending colonialism in all its forms everywhere, and that the Malvinas Islands issue is framed within one of these colonialist forms; and

Recalling UN Resolutions 2,065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, and 3,160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and 31/49 of 1 December 1976; and

Recalling also Resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982 of the Security Council;

And taking note of the declarations and communiques of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries on the issue of the Malvinas Falkland Islands,

1. The Governments of the Republic of Argentina and of the United Kingdom are urged to resume negotiations in order to find a peaceful solution as soon as possible to the dispute over the sovereignty of the Malvinas Falklands Islands;

2. The secretary general is requested to begin -- based on the current resolution -- a renewed good offices mission in order to help the two parties comply with the request included in point No 1 of this resolution.

3. The secretary general is asked to present a report to the General Assembly during its sessions on the progress and fulfillment of the current resolution.

ENERGY SECRETARY LEAVES FOR MOSCOW VISIT

PY012054 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Energy Secretary Alieto Guadagni has left for Moscow where he will join the trade delegation which is headed by Commerce Secretary Alberto Fraguio to discuss grain sales.

Before leaving for Moscow, Guadagni stated that the Argentine delegation will negotiate using three main guidelines: 1. The Argentine interest in increasing grain sales to the Soviet Union which will obviously require that we increase our imports from the Soviet Union; 2, The energy sector needs supplies of excellent quality material with good financial conditions; and 3, national industry requires heavy industrial equipment, and this secretariat intends to strengthen and support national industry.

Guadagni added that the Yacyreta dam will be built. It is a national decision approved by law and it will be built, he stated. Regarding the Middle Parana project, he said that the idea is to develop the concept and keep it on file, seeking further details to make it easier for the next constitutional government to make the final decision. The energy secretary also confirmed remarks made by Public Works and Service Minister Conrado Bauer that there will be no increase in public utility prices.

CGT-BRASIL PROTESTS PRESENCE OF IMF OFFICIALS

PY010351 Buenos Aires NOTICIA ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0301 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (ND) -- The CGT- Brasil [a faction of the General Labor Confederation with headquarters on Brasil Street] today protested the presence of IMF officials in Argentina. The CGT-Brasil issued a communique stating that the abovementioned visitors "have come to tell us what we have to do in order to pay them what we do not owe," and added; "As if the people owed them anything besides indignities and misery."

The communique entitled: "The People Said So at the Square," pointed out that "we the workers will not accept any economic and social policy that is not based solely on the needs of the Argentine people." It went on to say that "the foreign debt that is recorded at the Central Bank as the debt of the Argentine nation is the result of the unpunished pillage carried out against us," and recalled that some time ago it had suggested that this debt be paid with properties that Argentines have abroad.

The communique warned that "the presence of representatives of international financial organizations on Argentine soil indicates that a social and economic policy of shame and hunger orchestrated from abroad by the enemies of the nation as a whole persists."

It charged the representatives of these organizations with seeking merely to "make sure that the pillage will go on and to finish their destructive task in view of the ineptitude of the people who rule us." The communique emphasized, however, that "on behalf of the Argentine workers the CGT does not plan to allow this to happen."

The workers organization feels that "it is not inconceivable that after all the humiliation that we have endured from international financial organizations, the visit of representatives of these organizations does not awaken true and uncomprehending surprise among the rulers. On the contrary," it is pointed out, "it would seem that these representatives are being welcomed."

The CGT-Brasil concluded by reaffirming its stand that "Argentina's social and economic policy ought to be aimed at attaining greatness and true well-being for all. It must be a policy of full employment and expansion, or else it will be repudiated. It must be a policy of dignity and justice, or else it will be damned."

CONGRESS ELECTED IN 1980 BEGINS SESSION 1 OCT

PY012048 Paris AFP in Spanish 2028 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] La Paz, 1 Oct (AFP) -- With an emotion-laden tribute to murdered Congressman Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, the Congress that was elected in 1980 went into session today. This Congress will choose the new president of Bolivia next week, and thus this country will have returned to a democratic regime.

More on Congress Session

PY020200 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Excerpts] On restoring the Bolivian Congress this afternoon, Oscar Zamora, president of the Senate, stated that democracy is back in Bolivia. The ceremony, which was held at the Chamber of Deputies, was attended, among others, by Jose Zegarra Cerruto, president of the Chamber of Deputies, Oscar Bonifaz Gutierrez, secretary of the Chamber of Deputies, and by Luis Anez Alvarez, secretary of the Senate.

In his speech, Zamora paid homage to the Bolivian people who, through hard struggle, have managed to have the democratic process which was shamefully interrupted in the past restored in Bolivia. Zamora also expressed his gratitude to the peoples of the world, who in difficult times expressed their solidarity with Bolivia, which restored its democratic process today.

Zamora stated that the Bolivian people are invincible, regardless of what class they belong to. He stated, however, that the Bolivian people must bear in mind that there are people who are continually dreaming or thinking of destroying democracy.

Once the National Congress was restored, the two chambers met separately under the same ad hoc executive boards and credentials committees as in 1979.

On administering the oath and installing Gustavo Villegas as the ad hoc president of the Chamber of Deputies, Jose Zegarra, outgoing president of the Chamber of Deputies, stated:

[Begin Zegarra recording] I convey to you and to the Bolivian people my best wishes for prosperity and for the activities of the honorable chamber to [words indistinct]. [end recording]

[Oscar Bonifaz and Jaime Villegas were confirmed as first and second secretaries respectively of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Credentials Committee is composed of Deputies Walter Morales, Ciro Humoldt, Fanor Vega, Manuel Cardenas and Lino Perez. The Chamber of Deputies will hold its next session on Monday at 1530 [1930 GMT].

PRESIDENT VILDOZO ON DOCUMENT ISSUED BY ARMY

PY021912 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Oct

[Text] The president of the republic, Gen Guido Vildozo Calderon, has termed the document issued by the army as a demonstration of the fervent desire to support the Bolivian democratic process. In statements made at the army headquarters in Miraflores, the chief of state also stated that the document is within a framework of absolute unity.

Gen Guido Vildozo Calderon, in answering journalists' questions, stated that the future leaders of the country will not be able to interfere in the domestic affairs of the armed forces of the nation.

Together with an official delegation, General Vildozo attended the end-of-term ceremony at the National School of Higher Studies. He made some statements to the national media (?after) the ceremony. On this occasion, he warned that the future leaders, including the future president, will not be able to interfere in the domestic affairs of the armed forces of the nation.

SILES ZUAZO ON ECONOMY, COMMERCE, ARMED FORCES

PA012314 Havana in Quechua to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru 2200 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The 1980 Bolivian Congress is being reorganized as result of the people's pressure on the military. According to reports, it will convene in October to appoint the president of Bolivia.

The military government has decided to turn the government over to civilians in October. Thus, the People's Democratic Union, a coalition of parties, has already begun to discuss the country's problems.

We can therfore say without exaggerating that there is great enthusiasm and joy among the people who are waiting for Hernan Siles Zuazo to come to power as representative of the will of the great majority. Siles Zuazo has the support of the historical National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, and of other small parties, which will decide the future.

It was also learned from Lima, Peru, where Siles Zuazo lives in exile, that his cabinet will include members from the People's Democratic Union. It will also include other prominent Bolivians who have offered to cooperate with his government.

A congressman of the People's Democratic Union said that the new government will give special attention to economy and foreign trade, that is, Bolivia's commerical relations with other countries. He also said that the floating dollar policy will be ended and there will be a wage increase in an effort to alleviate the workers' difficult situation.

In statements to EL COMERCIO of Lima, Siles Zuzao said that the Bolivian Armed Forces must undergo changes and that military men who have been involved in bad actions which have hurt the armed forces prestige should be removed. The armed forces should be at the service of the Bolivian people, working for their progress and development, as established in the Constitution.

Siles Zuazo says he will return to Bolivia after meeting with the Movement of the Revolutionary Left. He also said that he has already met with the bankers and the way is open for economic aid from the banks.

HUANUNI MINERS TO CONTINUE GENERAL STRIKE

PY021723 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] The Huanuni mineworkers have proposed to the mineworkers federation that a hunger strike be held next Monday, 4 October. During a 13-hour meeting that was held today, the mineworkers decided to maintain the general, indefinite strike, and they did not dismiss the possibility of holding a hunger march as an extreme coercive measure.

The strike committee of the Mineworkers Federation's union of employees makes know in its communique No 1 -- signed by (Tito Borboa), (Ismael Montes) and (Willy Foria) -- that a delegation of representatives visited Government House for the purpose of beginning negotiations with Comibol [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] regarding the offer for a temporary solution to the wage problem that Comibol made to the mineworkers. During a meeting that leader Juan Lechin held with the rank and file committee, it was decided to maintain the general, indefinite strike, regardless of the consequences.

On the occasion, the mineworkers representatives reasserted their support for the Mineworkers Federation and they underscored the unity of the working class and the discipline of labor unions. The mineworkers representatives asked the Mineworkers Federation to implement all the necessary measures so that minimum, adjustable wages are granted. They also asked that an attempt be made to have Comibol improve its offer for a temporary solution to the wage problem.

Support for Strike Cited

PY021920 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] The Panamericana correspondent in Siglo Veinte has reported that the indefinite general strike continues in Siglo Veinte, Huanuni and Catavi. The assemblies held in the various mining centers demanded the immediate implementation of the minimum adjustable salary scale.

This is the information received from our correspondent in Siglo Veinte. [Begin relay] This is Panamericana reporting from Siglo Veinte. [passage indistinct] At the end of the assemblies, the mine workers decided to continue with the indefinite general strike and demanded the implementation of the minimum adjustable salary scale. They also voiced their full agreement with the Miners Federation's decision to call on the miners in a united and organized manner to march on La Paz.

Information received from the Huanuni mining district disclose that during a general assembly, the workers agreed to obey measures taken by the secretaries general. However, the idea of marching on La Paz on Monday still exists should the Miners Federation not adopt a prompt decision.

The miners of Siglo Veinte, for their part, have stated that they will support the Huanuni miners should they decide to march on La Paz. This was Panamericana reporting from Siglo Veinte. [end relay]

UDP: NEXT GOVERNMENT WILL MEET WORKERS' DEMANDS

PY011342 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Through a public statement, the Popular Democratic Union [UDP] has made clear that the new government will give priority attention to the needs and expectations of miners, workers and the people. The UDP contends that this policy will favor the people's interests, taking into account the crisis the country is experiencing and, particularly, the problems workers are confronting.

The UDP adds that the political solution that will take shape on 10 October has been made possible by the nationwide mobilization of the people, who voiced their decision to solve the crisis by means of a political settlement based on a previous political agreement leading to the immediate creation of a legitimate government.

According to the UDP, this settlement is about to be implemented and it is the duty of all Bolivians to make sure it will actually be implemented, since it will be of primary importance for solving the serious problems the country, and particularly the miners, are experiencing.

The UDP adds that it will meet the workers' demands through the government to be headed by Hernan Siles Zuazo and Jaime Paz Zamora.

BRIEFS

MINERAL EXPORTS DROP -- In a report issued by the Mining Ministry, it is pointed out that during the past 6 months Bolivian mineral exports dropped by 12 percent, which represents a loss of $81 million. Deals closed during the January-June period amounted to $230 million. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 82 PY]

FEDERAL POLICE ORDERED TO PROTECT POLITICIANS

PY301542 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel has ordered that Senator Marcos Freire -- PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] candidate for the Pernambuco governorship -- be given federal police protection, explaining that any other candidates who are threatened will also be given police protection.

Senate President Jarbas Passarinho had opposed Marcos Freire's request for protection. However, the request was granted after Freire was threatened with firearms inside a bus during his political campaign.

AGENCY ENDS IMPORTS OF 'THOUSANDS' OF PRODUCTS

PY020042 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Sep 82 p 25

[Excerpt] The Foreign Trade Department [Cacex] of the Bank of Brazil has suspended for an indefinite period the import of thousands of primary products, semimanufactured and manufactured goods, particularly those related to the chemical, petrochemical and pharmaceutical industries. The restrictions do not apply to countries of the Latin American Development and Integration Association (ALADI), nor do they apply to beverages and perfumes.

Resolution 26 stipulates that the Cacex General Directorate will examine import requests regarding products which are itemized by tariff in the suspension list. These requests should be submitted to the branch agency where the applicant is registered as importer.

According to the resolution, the requests will only be examined when they refer to goods which are strictly necessary, to goods for use by governmental organs, industries, service enterprises or public service concessionaries. Furthermore, these goods will have to be incorporated as fixed assets, or they should be indispensable for the normal operation of production processes, or are for resale to enterprises carrying out essential activities whenever, in the view of Cacex, direct importing by these enterprises is deemed uneconomical or not viable.

Import requests will also be studied whenever they involve goods destined for sports in general or whenever, in view of Cacex, the import would serve the interests of Brazil's export policy.

REPRISALS SET AGAINST PROTECTIONIST COUNTRIES

PY012337 Rio De Janerio O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Sep 82 p 19

[Excerpts] Brazil has decided to adopt reprisals against international protectionism by erecting barriers to imports of machinery, equipment and basic materials from countries or groups of countries -- such as the EEC -- who banned the entry of Brazilian goods, Benedito Moreira, director of the Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil [Cacex], announced yesterday.

Moreira cited the case of textiles, the sales of which are running into protectionist barriers in Wastern Europe, Japan, the United States and in other countries which used to be large buyers. So there was no other alternatives but to close our market to the purchase of goods and basic materials from those countries so as to force negotiations for purchases on the basis of reciprocity.

Morura said: "That is what was decided through a Cacex resolution. We will only permit imports from those countries if they decide to negotiate with us the sale of our products in those markets. The centralization of import operations through Cacex points to that objective.

Moreira then added that "this is an emergency measure, but it will be strictly enforced. We thus expect to save $500 million in the last quarter of this year. With an additional balance in our favor, we expect to have a surplus of $800 million in our trade balance by the end of the year."

The director of Cacex said that he will ask, and in some cases demand, that importers of machinery and equipment postpone their operations until next year, because "somehow we will have to have a favorable balance in 1982."

During the interview, Moreira stated that the restrictive measure will be reviewed at the end of the year: "We will examine the attitude of other countries and the situation of the international market. In principle, we are optimistic regarding a decline of interest rates in the financial market, since they are the determining factor of trade flow. But should those rates stay high, we will maintain this restrictive measure in 1983."

Petrobras Barter Deals

PY011252 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Sep 82 p 20

[Excerpts] Following a new governmental direction, Petrobras President Shigeaki Ueki has signed contracts for the purchase of oil in exchange for Brazilian products. He signed such a contract with Iran for $200 million; with Poland (who owes Brazil $1.5 billion) for $125 million; and with Mexico for $75 to 85 million.

Despite the fact that it is not an oil producing country and that it owes Petrobras, Poland signed a contract to sell 500,000 tons of oil worth $125 million. Through this agreement, Poland will settle its debts with Petrobras and purchase soybean meal and vegetables from Brazil. According to Ueki, the agreement signed with Mexico provides for the sale of petroleum in exchange for equipment for petroleum production which amounts to $50 million. However, Mexico's debt with Brazilian exporters amounts to $150 million, which the Mexican Government has promised to settle within the next few days according to Ueki. This does not include $46 million which Petrobras paid Mexico last week for the purchase of petroleum.

The $200 million contract signed with Iran to cover exports of steel and manufactured products will be implemented during the next 9 months. But, in addition to these three countries, Petrobras is negotiating with Iraq, Nigeria and Venezuela. Venezuela owes Petrobras between $60 and $70 million for sugar which it purchased from Interbras (a subsidiary of Petrobras) which it still has not paid for.

BANKERS GRANT ADDITIONAL INTERNATIONAL LOANS

PY012332 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Last week Brazil obtained $700 millions from international banks, Antonio Gebauer, director of the Morgan Bank, revealed to correspondent Armando Ourique in New York. According to Gebauer, this indicates that the flow of credit to Brazil, which has been practically halted since the IMF meeting early this month, has been resumed.

Gebauer said that the resumption was due to the fact that bankers have recognized that "frankly, the situation of Brazil is different from that of Mexico and Argentina," not simply due to the fact that the bankers are willing "to keep Brazil in the market."

CHILE OBJECTS TO OAS DISCUSSING BOLIVIAN ISSUE

PY010315 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The OAS will continue to discuss the subject of a Bolivian outlet to the sea. The 12th assembly's organizing committee has decided by 22 votes to 1 to include the subject in the agenda of the assembly, which will be held in Washington in November.

Chile was the only country that voted against including this subject. (Undaricio Figueroa), Chilean representative to the OAS, noted that the OAS' intervention in a bilateral issue imples a violation of the OAS Charter itself. He added that there are no pending border problems between Chile and Bolivia, and that the current limits are set by the legal instruments that are currently in force.

(Figueroa) added that honoring the Bolivian request would imply a collective violation of all of the OAS resolutions, particularly of Articles 10 and 11 of its charter, which provide that all the states must respect the rights that are determined by international law.

(Figueroa) contended that the subject of a Bolivian outlet to the sea has to be discussed directly between the governments of Santiago and La Paz.

BOMB BLAST REPORTED NEAR PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

PA031800 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] A bomb went off near La Moneda Palace, seat of the Chilean Government, and two Molotov cocktails were hurled against the aristocratic Cambridge College in Santiago [no date given]. The bomb reportedly went off in a car parked only a block away from the residence of Chilian dictator Gen Augusto Pinochet. Police managed to deactivate another dynamite device that had been planted in a high-tension tower near Pudahuel Airport.

Meanwhile, a police report identified the individual killed Friday when a bomb went off in a centrally located neighborhood in the capital. According to the official report, he was (Carlos Rene Diaz), a militant of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left, who had left the country in 1979.

ALLEGED TERRORIST KILLED BY BOMB EXPLOSION

PY011517 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1322 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Santiago, 1 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- The police have reported that an alleged terrorist was killed and another was seriously wounded when a bomb they were carrying exploded in downtown Santiago. The explosion, which took place just before midnight, practically dismembered the unidentified person carrying it.

The police said that the other terrorist escaped with serious wounds but was arrested a short distance from the place.

The police also reported that two other bomb attacks caused minor damages to a residence and the municipality in the La Reina community, east of downtown Santiago.

A fourth homemade explosive was deactivated in the Puente Alto electrical energy substation, south of Santiago, after being discovered by an official.

POLICE ARREST DEMONSTRATORS IN SANTIAGO

PY011808 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1455 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Santiago, 1 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Police sources today reported that approximately 20 people were arrested during antigovernment demonstrations in this capital and in Valparaiso and Concepcion last night.

The disturbances in Santiago began when dozens of youngsters distributed pamphlets and clapped their hands on the Ahumada Promenade. They then quickly disbanded.

The demonstrators shouted antigovernment slogans and regrouped themselves on several occasions; therefore about 20 of them were arrested by Carabineros (militarized police) when the police went in to action to disperse them.

According to reports received here today, in Concepcion, 515 km south of Santiago, unidentified individuals set fire to a bus during antigovernment demonstrations.

According to press reports, last night's incidents took place in the proximity of the Concepcion Municipality but there were no reports of arrests.

The press also reported that a group of unidentified individuals riding automobiles set fire to bags of sawdust northeast of Santiago.

COURT CONFIRMS FORMER CNI AGENTS' DEATH PENALTY

PY011535 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Supreme Court has confirmed the death penalty of the individuals involved in the double homicide and robbery in Chuquicamata. The third court rejected the [words indistinct] appeal submitted by the defense. The court (?ordered) the death penalty for Gabriel Hernandez Anderson and Eduardo Villanueva Marquez.

The court also changed the sentenced given to (Francisco Javier Diaz Meza); he has now been sentenced to life imprisonment. Two others involved, (Daniel Villanueva) and (Juan Carlos Arena Cortez), have been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for covering up the robbery and homicide. This event took place on 9 March 1981.

The National Intelligence Center, CNI, and the Investigations Police Department in a joint comunique reported the arrest of Eduardo Villanueva and Gabriel Hernandez Anderson, both CNI officials, on 11 June 1981.

Gabriel Hernandez Anderson and Eduardo Villanueva will face a firing squad in the Antofagasta penitentiary. They were officially notified of the Supreme Court's decision yesterday. The execution will be carried out in the second half of this month.

President Pinochet said yesterday that he will keep his word and will respect the court's decision in reference to the death penalty sentence ordered by the Supreme Court for the people involved in the Chiquicamata case. The chief of state made these remarks to journalists accompanying him during his tour of the sixth region.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, SALES DOWN -- The Industrial Development Association has reported that so far this year industrial production decreased 17.3 percent and sales decreased 13.8 percent. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Oct 82 PY]

ARMED FORCES ASK CITIZENS' HELP AGAINST MAS

PA020552 Paris AFP in Spanish 0138 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Bogota, Sep 30 (AFP) -- Colombian Defense Minister Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes today asked Colombian citizens to join the armed forces in an effort to dismantle Death to Kidnappers, (MAS), a group trying to take justice into its own hands.

The MAS, founded and financed by the Colombian mafia, has stated on several occasions, through clandestine communiques, that it "is dedicated to executing guerrillas and kidnappers, in view of the fact that Colombian justice is inadequate."

The MAS has also said in its communiques that "most kidnappings in Colombia are carried out by subversive groups as a means to finance both their guerrilla and political activities."

Meanwhile, the defense minister said today that "the citizens' cooperation is required to unmask, capture and destroy the MAS."

He also asked the Colombian people "to join the armed forces intelligence organizations, supplying any information that will lead to the dismantling of such terrorist organizations."

Finally, he said, "let's hope the same thing does not happen to us as with subversion; we have asked for the citizens' help but it has fallen on deaf ears."

M-19 WILLING TO ACCEPT PROPOSED AMNESTY

PA022154 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1801 GMT 2 Oct 82

[By Librado Aguirre Saenz]

[Text] Bogota, 2 oct (EFE) -- The 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas, one of whose commands occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota and held 18 diplomats as hostages over 2 years ago, have accepted the amnesty proposal that Belisario Betancur's government submitted to Congress.

Jaime Bateman Cayon, the guerrilla group's top leader, said in a telephone conversation from somewhere in the Colombian city of Pereira that his movement is willing to put down its arms and become a political party, should the amnesty be approved by the legislative chambers.

"I believe that, in general terms, the modifications presented by the government conform to the broadminded spirit demanded by the country to permit initiation of democratic processes," he said.

Bateman, however, voiced some objections to those aspects of the government proposal dealing with "brutal crimes" and with the possession of arms used solely by the military forces.

He added that although the M-19 does not fully agree with the sections of the proposal dealing with "brutal crimes," "because they create obstacles to the success of the plan, we realize very well that the country is sensitive in regard to crimes like the killing of the three Alvarez children, which we promptly condemned."

He said that, despite the objections, the guerrilla group is willing to respond with the proper spirit "because we realize that President Betancur is subject to considerable pressure from groups that are determined to obstruct the country's democratization." The rebel chief said that, in general terms, the modifications that the ministers have introduced in the amnesty plan "are positive."

Bateman said, however, that "we disagree with the increased penalties contained in the article dealing with the possession of arms, because it impedes rapid approval of the law." He noted that it was not to be forgotten that "amnesty does not mean peace."

National dialogue must be initiated and the fact that the M-19 has been excluded from the political assemblies "does not aid in attaining peace," he said.

The guerrilla leader specifically referred to the exclusion of his representatives, Ramiro Lucio, from the political talks with government minister Rodrigo Escobar Navia.

Bateman Cayon accepted the proposal of the "Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia" (FARC), another guerrilla group, that an assembly of rebel leaders be held, because "we must be united in both war and peace."

The top leader, long sought by the army's secret service, has held covert talks with Congressman German Bula Hoyos, who submitted the amnesty plan, and with Msgr Luis Serna, archbishop of the City of Florencia. Both Bula Hoyos and the Catholic prelate reported the dialogues to President Betancur.

FORMER PRESIDENT WITHDRAWS FROM PEACE COMMISSION

PA011452 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL network in Spanish 1215 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Bogota -- Carlos Lleras Restrepo has asked President Belisario Betancur to free him from some time from participation on the Peace Commission and on the Economic Commission, given that he is still recovering from the heart surgery he underwent in the United States last month.

In a letter to the Colombian president, Lleras Restrepo temporarily withdrew from the two commissions, which are the two most important national commissions created by the government to discuss solutions to the country's social and economic problems. The former Liberal president said that he did not hesitate to accept the two appointments because he supports the kind of national government being implemented by President Betancur. He added: I accepted the appointements, disregarding orders from the doctors who treated me in Bogota and Atlanta. The doctors prescribed almost total rest for a relatively lengthy time, if I want to avoid countering the effects of the delicate surgery I underwent. He also expressed regret over this decision, but added that he will always be at the president's disposal, willing to offer any help that does not involve disregarded the doctors' order to rest.

President Betancur's reply has yet to be learned. He will have to appoint a new chairman of the Peace Commission and appoint new members to the Economic Affairs Advisory Commission, as two of its seven members have withdrawn.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER TO ARRIVE 4 OCTOBER

PA020157 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2222 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Bogota, 1 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski will arrive in Bogota on Monday for an official visit, the Colombian Foreign Ministry said today.

On Tuesday the official will meet with President Belisario Betancur and Foreign Affairs Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo.

DRIVERS ANNOUNCE END OF NATIONWIDE STRIKE

PA021856 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] The strike called 5 days ago by the National Federation of Professional Drivers of Ecuador to obtain the government's authorization for a 25-percent increase in fares ended early today. The professional drivers ended their strike upon delivering a document to Galo Vayas, chairman of the special mediating commission of the National Chamber of Representatives. In the document, the drivers promise to suspend the strike, but they demand that the National Traffic Council carry out as soon as possible an overall study of the country's urban, interprovince and heavy land transportation.

Government officials have said that the strike has been an opportunity for the government to study a number of measures that could be implemented in the future to counteract the effects that this type of action has on the citizens and the country.

Public Information Secretary Ernesto Alban said that this is a very complex problem, but that the events that have taken place suggest that measures and revisions should be implemented for the effective operation of transportation. Among the measures that could be adopted, Alban pointed out the review of the permits for the operation of routes and lines, the operation of training schools, special transportation and so forth. He said that these subjects will be suggested to the National Traffic Council.

(Humberto Cevallos), director of the National Traffic Council, said that among the measures that could be taken are the cancellation of operating permits and the opening of new registries. Government Under Secretary (Vladimir Serrano) said that if routes have been abandoned for a long time, the National Traffic Council will have to decide to whom it will grant the transportation permits. As a result of the strike, it has been shown that there are many unemployed professional drivers. (Serrano) said that this means that there is bad regulation by the training schools. He stressed the importance of the state's direct participation in transportation, either through mixed enterprises or through electric-powered transportation.

HAVANA SAYS PEOPLE OPPOSE TRANSPORTATION STRIKE

PA020235 Havana in Quechua to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru 2200 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The Ecuadorean trade unions are opposed to the transportation workers strike in demand of a fare increase. There were some clashes on Monday on account of the strike.

In an effort to cope with the situation, the Ecuadorean Government has been using state buses and other vehicles to help alleviate the transportation problem.

The people are opposed to the transportation strike because of the outrageous fare increase the bus owners and drivers are demanding.

NAVY TO STAGE JOINT MANEUVERS WITH BRAZIL

PY011800 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 1 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] Paraguayan top level Navy sources yesterday confirmed to PATRIA that the Paraguayan and Brazilian Navies will begin a joint exercise today, 1 October, within the framework of the Ninfa 9 Maneuvers.

It was reported that the commander of the exercise, which will be staged on the northern banks of the Paraguay River, will be Paraguayan Capt Ruben Lazaro Sosa.

We were told that for the first time naval maneuvers of this kind will be staged under a single commander. The Ninfa maneuvers are carried out every 2 years with the participation of the Brazilian Navy, represented by the Mato Grosso do Sul State war fleet headquartered in Ladario.

The Brazilian fleet, made up of the ships "Parnaiba" and "Paraguassu" and the tanker "Potengi," arrived in Asuncion before the start of the joint maneuvers, in which Paraguayan Navy ships and marines will also take part.

Local Navy circles have attached considerable significance to the maneuvers, given the brotherly military cooperation existing between the Paraguayan and the Brazilian Navies.

PARTY NOMINATES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PY011430 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Sep 82 p 15

[Excerpts] The Radical Liberal Party (PLR) yesterday held a general convention to nominate the new members of the executive board and the candidates for president of the nation and congressional seats. The convention also approved a declaration which will serve as a guideline for the new Executive Board.

The convention, presided over by Luis Maria Vera, approved that report and the statement of accounts of the prior Executive Board and then voted and nominated the candidates for deputies, senators and members of the Executive Board. Enzo A. Doldan was nominated candidate for president of the nation.

The delegates to the convention also honored outstanding forefathers of the Liberal Party and approved a declaration concerning the policy which the incoming leadership should follow.

The first 10 candidates for senators representing the Radical Liberal Party are: Enzo A. Doldan, who is also candidate for president of the nation, German Acosta Caballero, Luis Maria Vega, Col (ret) Alcibiades Irrazabal, Ruben Dario Setrini, Oscar Ruiz, Luis Beltran Barrios, Fortunato Barreto, Santiago Quevedo and Hilario Rotela. The first alternates are: Osvaldo Vazquez Ramos, Manuel Mosqueira and Oscar Romero.

The first 20 candidates for deputies are: Aniano Denis Estigarribia, Miguel Oscar Bajac, Concepcion Ramon Lezcano Torres, Carlos Baranda, Carlos A. Doldan, Teofilo Cristaldo, Jorge Anibal Duarte, Pablo Nicanor Ramierez, Percio Ramon Franco, Manuel Gonzalez, Luis Kalsen, Pio Celso Coronel, Blas Manuel Mangabeira, Luis Fernando Acosta Aquino, Ruben Ruttia Pedretti, Jose Ocampos, Carlos Maris Jara, Cesar Guido Forestieri, Patrocina Rojas de Rolon and Ramon Gonzalez Escurra. The first alternates are: Nestor Moragas, Juan E. Ramirez, Guido Arce Bazan and Anastacio Garcia Vera.

As to the appointment of the chairman of the Executive Board, even though the winning ticket is headed by German Acosta Caballero, it is not quite certain that he will be reelected chairman since the positions are assigned by the members that have been elected. However, Acosta Caballero is one of the strongest candidates for chairman of the board.

ARIAS STELLA ON SUPPORT OF ARGENTINA, OAS

PY011519 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0013 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Excerpts] United Nations, 28 Sep (TELAM) -- During a press conference he hosted at UN Headquarters today, Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella reiterated both his country's support for the Argentine claim over the Malvinas Islands and the need for drawing up a worldwide emergency economic plan.

Concerning the Malvinas Islands issue, Arias Stella stressed that "Peru lends its absolute support for Argentina's sovereignty over the islands." That has been, is and will continue to be, he claimed, the Peruvian position on the issue.

"But as a peace-loving country," he went on, "Peru also believes that the solution should be reached through a peaceful settlement." Pursuant to this purpose, he recalled, Peru proposed a cessation of hostilities when the British fleet was still far from the Malvinas Islands, but this initiative failed as a result of the sinking of the "Belgrano" destroyer.

When asked by a British journalist whether Peru would support Argentina at the General Assembly no matter what, Arias Stella replied that he reiterated his country's full support for Argentina's sovereignty over the islands and that he was expecting to learn the details of the draft resolution Argentina would sponsor at the assembly.

The journalist then asked him: "Isn't the Argentine resolution already known?" The minister answered that he knew some minor changes were still being made to the draft resolution and that Peru was waiting for the final version.

Argentina will try to get the General Assembly to adopt a resolution uring Great Britain to resume the negotiations over the disputed islands.

Arias Stella also said that the joint renegotiation of Latin American countries' foreign debt was a "sensitive issue." He said that such a step would undoubtedly help the more heavily indebted countries but that the situation in the various countries was not homogeneous.

Concerning the plan for a Latin American common market, he said regional ties are already being strengthened through SELA [Latin American Economic System] and this, he added, "is a consequence of the Malvinas Islands conflict."

Concerning the idea of excluding the United States from the OAS, Arias Stella said that since the Latin American system failed to respond as expected during the Malvinas war, two different approaches were being followed to deal with the problem.

In the first place, he explained, efforts are being made to turn the already existing organizations -- meaning the OAS with the United States -- into really effective instruments. Second, efforts are also being made to create mechanisms for cooperation and consultation exclusively for Latin American countries, so that they may agree on a "common denominator" before attending other forums, like the OAS or the United Nations.

In this regard, Arias Stella said that when the Malvinas crisis occured, Latin America was not able to adopt a common position, because countries did not have the chance to compare their ideas previously. Therefore, he explained, we are now considering the creation of new political mechanisms for cooperation and consultation.

GOVERNMENT ALLOWS POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS

PY012329 Paris AFP in Spanish 2023 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Montevideo, 28 Sep (AFP) -- According to official regulations, open air popular demonstrations can be held starting today in view of the internal elections by the three authorized political parties in Uruguay.

Representatives of political sectors indicated today that civic demonstrations, caravans or processions of a political nature will be carried out in the next few hours as soon as the parties get the appropriate permits.

The representatives of the National or Blanco Party (Conservative); Colorado Party (Liberal); and the Civic Union (Catholic) must request -- according to a regulation approved by the Interior Ministry -- a permit 72 hours before the demonstrations.

It has already been approved that the open air demonstrations, particularly popular demonstrations and caravans, must start after 1930 and not go past 2400 local time.

There are several exceptions regarding prohibited areas in the capital, particularly in an extensive area covering downtown Montevideo and its adjacent neighborhood areas.

An important sector of the Colorado Party, called Unity and Reform, will be the first group to hold a political rally in view of the 28 November elections; this sector has reportedly already requested a permit and it is taken for granted that it will be issued.

In fact, this group is organizing for 3 October a caravan which will cover, starting at 2230, the most important streets of downtown Montevideo, including the large Pocitos neighborhood.

Members of several parties have already arranged for time on radio stations to be used by their candidates when they decide to intensify political activities.

At the same time, the National Public Relations Bureau (Dinarp), which is in charge of organizing and programming the radio and television aspects of the election campaign, announced the opening of a registry so that all sectors can use these means of communications fairly and at no cost. It has already been approved that during the last 20 days prior to the elections all political sectors will be able to use, heavily and without charge, the radio and television stations.

The press and public relations office of the Electoral Court today reported that 2,079,566 Uruguayans have registered for these elections.

NAVY COMMANDER TALKS ABOUT COPARTICIPATION

PY011511 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 13 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] Artigas [from our special correspondent] -- The commander in chief of the navy, Vice Adm Rodolgo Invidio, believes that the armed forces will be able to coparticipate in a future government "with the purpose of advising and helping to achieve the objectives we believe are essential for our people." He also said that "the armed forces were very clear when they set schedules for future political activities. The goals and plans are being correctly carried out on schedule."

He added: "Obviously, it looks like nothing is going to change. This is the objective set. As it is well known, we are already steps away from party internal elections, elections which are very important because the political parties will begin to function again; they are going to organize themselves and this is how we are preparing the way for the future democratization of Uruguay."

He was then asked how the presence of the National Security Council (Cosena) in the government is going to be included in the future constitution.

He said: "It is still premature to talk about this matter. The armed forces have publicly disclosed through the Political Affairs Commission their position on this matter. Obviously, the armed forces must have a place in Cosena because we believe that on matters related to national security our position must be heard in order to prevent the events experienced in the past from happening again in the future."

[Question] Does this mean that absolutely no one can stop this attempt at institutionalizing Cosena?

He said: "I understand the political parties and the members of the political parties have already expressed their opinion on this matter, accepting the current position of the armed forces. I believe the political parties need an understanding with all the forces in the government.

"We in the armed forces have demonstrated that we are responsible people; that we want the best for our people. Therefore, I believe that by working together and alerting the people of any threats, we will be able to fulfill the objectives and prevent the situations which have happened in the past from happening again."

GOVERNMENT REFINANCES AGRICULTURE SECTOR'S DEBT

PY011805 Paris AFP in Spanish 0035 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Montevideo, 29 Sep (AFP) -- The Uruguyan Government has decided to refinance 33 percent of the agriculture and livestock sector's debt. The sector's total debt is approximately $1.8 billion.

Central Bank President Jose Puppo reported that the operation will have a maximum 5-year term, with a 2-year grace period, and liberal interest rates (international rate), which will be raised by 2 percentage points in case of foreign currency debts.

For local currency debts, the interest rate will be 90 percent of the average rate prevailing on the market in the previous quarter.

During the grace period, only 60 percent of the accrued interest will be paid, the remaining 40 percent being added to the initial amount and refinanced along with the debt in six 6-month installments. Debt refinancing will benefit producers who own up to 2,500 hectares.

Last August, the government adopted a similar measure in favor of the industrial and commercial sectors which, under the impact of the deep internal recession, made almost no profits.

ARISMENDI ON AFTERMATH OF FALKLANDS CRISIS

PA032236 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Statement by Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay, during interview by Pedro Martinez Pires to discuss results of Falklands crisis; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] I believe that the Malvinas incidents occurred at a time when U.S. imperialism was involved in a world plan mainly aimed at attacking Nicaragua, continuing its intervention in Africa and Central America and threatening Cuba. Imperialism intended to group diverse forces, including military sectors, which were resentful. In this way, it was planning a worldwide operation which became evident in other places, including Israel's scandalous aggression and fascist intervention in Lebanon.

The Malvinas thwarted, at that stage, imperialism's general strategic plan. It demonstrated the farce of the Pan-Americanism, bared Reagan's general policy for the continent, and determined that a broad group of forces -- not only anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces,but democratic forces and those concerned about national sovereignty and independence, and even nationalist forces -- became aware of the fact that U.S. imperialism was threatening the entire continent.

The Malvinas crisis also showed that the conditions had been created for Latin America to talk, reach understandings and discuss its own problems; and to seek ways to defend itself from the catastrophic economic situation and tremendous crisis it is facing mainly because of U.S. imperialism, the Latin American dependence on it, and the policies that fascism and the worst tyrannies of our homeland have implemented with the help of imperialism.

I think that the position of Cuba, Nicaragua and all the political forces -- our party issued a statement shortly after the Malvinas incidents and this was reported by all international news agencies -- in immediately proclaiming support for Argentina has testified to the political wisdom and responsibility of the Cuban, Nicaraguan and other leaders regarding the fate of the continent and its independence. This is directly connected with our people's needs, concerns and most profound aspirations.

BRIEFS

CHIEF OF MILITARY HOUSEHOLD -- Gen Jorge A. Bazzano has been designated chief of the presidential military household replacing Col Luis Bertalmio, who is retiring. [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 27 Aug 82 p 5 PY]

TRADE DEFICIT -- Montevideo, 23 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Uruguayan Central Bank has reported that the trade deficit during the first half of this year is $123 milliin. Imports totalled $594 million and exports $471. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2015 GMT 23 Sep 82 PY]

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES -- Montevideo, 17 Sep (AFP) -- The unemployment rate in Uruguay during the first half of this year reached 9.5 percent of the active population. The manufacturing industry has the highest rate of unemployment, with a 9 percent in the provinces and 11.4 percent in Montevideo. The unemployment in the construction sector is 8 percent. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0358 GMT 18 Sep 82 PY]

MICROWAVE TOWERS -- Construction has begun on the installation of a microwave tower in Bella Union for the Uruguayan telephone system. Similar work is being carried out in Colonia, Palma, Belen and Constitucion, which along with the towers of Tomas Gomensoro, La Azotea and Colonia Rivera, will make up the area called the northern ring. The system is scheduled to start operating at the end of this year. [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 27 Aug 82 p 9 PY]

SALARY STATISTICS -- Montevideo, 22 Sep (AFP) -- The Statistics and Census Directorate revealed today that between January and July 1982 salaries in Uruguay registered a 7.56 percent decrease in purchasing power and 6.55 percent decline between July 1981 and July 1982. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1407 GMT 22 Sep 82 PY]

ILLUECA ADDRESS ON 3D ANNIVERSARY OF TREATIES

PA010400 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2206 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Speech to the nation by acting President Jorge Illueca marking the third anniversary of the implementation of the Panama Canal treaties; time and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Compatriots: I address the nation on this date marking the third anniversary of the entry into force of the 1977 Panama Canal treaties.

The signing of the Panama Canal treaties and the progress achieved in the path of its implementation constitute phases of redress that give a new profile to the Panamanian nation. We not only have the faith, but also the conviction that we are moving toward one of the goals for which generations of Isthmians have struggled, with each of these generations having received successively, as a spiritual legacy, a job that represented their contribution to the task of building and consolidating, on increasingly firm foundations, the nation that is the product of their unrenounceable determination, a legacy that their children should inherit by natural right.

Allow me to say, with simplicity and humility, that I share with thousands of my compatriots the satisfaction of belonging to the generation of '47 which fully gave itself to the struggle for full realization of our independence, for the restoration of the integrity of the national territory and for the predominance, without foreign intervention, of our sovereignty throughout the territory that belongs to us and that is ours by right. It was a generation that restated the nationalist ideals in terms that were consonant with a universal moment that was distinguished by the oppressed peoples' rebellion against all forms of foreign oppression, colonialism and subjugation to all kinds and colors of imperialist intentions.

I do not hesitate to say that in the 1977 treaties, the spirit and thinking of the 1947 generation is present, not so much in the letter as in the philosophy and historical significance of the treaties. In my opinion, despite all the criticism of the treaties -- and those who criticize them have the legitimate right to do so -- it is evident that those treaties are an element for national liberation and, so to speak, a clear calendar for the steps and phases of decolonization that lead to the exalted achievement of our national aspirations at a precise hour on a precise date: noon of 31 December 1999.

Also allow me to briefly summarize the process of recovery that began with the implementation of the 1977 canal treaty which took place exactly 3 years ago today. It would require too extensive a report to give a thorough account of all the details of our achievements to date, so I will refer to them in groups.

Today, Panama has jurisdiction in the civil, fiscal and administrative areas and in the form of police and penitentiary services throughout the canal area, which for seven decades had been under the control and authority of laws, regulations and officials of a foreign power.

The transisthmian railroad is today an important part of the nation's heritage and it is being managed and administered by Panamanian workers and concessionaires. Panama received it in good faith and we understand that it was also transferred to us in good faith by the United States.

It is supposed that the United States felt certain that it was in condition to operate efficiently, particularly when the prerogative for using it for its own benefits are translated into the fact that over 40 percent of the freight carried by the railroad is shipped to U.S. agencies in the canal area. Panama, therefore, expects that the United States will cooperate in the solution of the problems derived from the condition in which the railroad was turned over to us, conditions which affect its normal and efficient operation.

This program of gradual recovery will continue in coming years until it culminates at the expiration of the canal treaty.

This is a good occasion to reaffirm the basic intention of the Panamanian state to use every means at its disposal to ensure that the neutrality of the Panama Canal is universally accepted. It is up to our armed forces to safeguard this to see that under no pretext will the interoceanic waterway be used for purposes other than the promotion of peace, friendship and cooperation among states, particularly the states of this region.

We are well aware of the obligations that are being met with singular efficiency under the wise direction of Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, because that institution, which enjoys well-deserved prestige, will in time assume the administration of the armed forces, defense sites and military installations within our territory, without foreign intervention, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty.

I must call my compatriots' attention to the fact that, while we have advanced toward the goal established in the treaty, our responsibilities of all kinds in the administration of the area that has been recovered and the canal that runs through it have increased. This is what happens with every victory or advance made by a people on the road to self-fulfilment. I will say the same thing in other words: The more we approach the moment in which the administration of the canal and the area around it that has not yet reverted will come under our full control, the more problems emerge and require our attention. The year 2000 is in sight and when it arrives, we must be fully capable of assuming the responsibilities that it will bring. This presupposes that we will have resolved a great number of problems so that the canal will be in good operating condition, that we will have resolved political, financial, technical, administrative, physical and human problems that are very complex and that we are already facing.

We cannot allow the struggle of 100 long years to recover this instrument that will permit us to exploit our principal natural resource to be thwarted because of laziness, negligence, or the patriotic sterility of those who are not in tune with the spirit of our times and our superior national destiny.

These reflections are prompted by the slogan that the national government is proclaiming today: We Panamanians must begin today to be more aware of the fact that, if the past struggle was harsh, no less demanding will be the struggle that we will face upon assuming full responsibility for administering the interoceanic waterway.

This 1 October also has historical importance because, 5 years after the signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the presidents of Panama and the United States, Ricardo de la Espriella and Ronald Reagan, are meeting in Washington to examine the relations between two friendly countries, the complete fulfillment of the 1977 canal treaties and the establishment of more just economic relations between our peoples.

They are meeting to make effective their mutual desire to create the conditions of harmoney, justice and understanding that are indispensable for the efficient and optimum functioning of the Panama Canal.

I think that I am speaking for all Panamanians, not only those who are present here, in expressing both the collective support and the hopes of the Panamanian nation that the efforts of President de la Espriella will end with great success.

On this 1 October, we are commemorating an event that, through the sensible action of the rulers and the ruled, should vigorously lead the county along the path to the full realization of its personality as a sovereign state throughout the whole national territory.

We share the feelings of all Panamanians of all social strata, without political distinctions, because we know of the strong motivation stemming from the knowledge that, above all, there exists among us shared ideals, aspirations and achievements that project us internally and externally as a nation. We understand this to be a responsibility and an awareness of a shared future.

Thank you very much. [applause]

GOVERNMENT CELEBRATES TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PA020403 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Various events to celebrate the third anniversary of the entry into force of the Torrijos-Carter treaties were headed today by acting President of the Republic Jorge Illueca. Rene Hernandez has further details:

[Begin relay] Acting President of the Republic Jorge Illueca, hoisted the Panamanian flag in front of the Victoriano Lorenzo Company in Amador, to begin the events celebrating the third anniversary of the entry into force of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

Present at the ceremony were Berta Torrijos de Arosemena, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Party; Col Armando Abel Contreras, National Guard chief of staff; and other National Guard delegations as well as the directors of autonomous agencies. The absence of Brig Gen Ruben Dario Paredes and of the ministers of state was obvious this morning.

Immediately following the flag-raising, a mass was said at the Amador gymnasium. Then General Paredes was awarded an honorary medal, which was received by Chief of Staff Col Armando Abel Contreras. Another honorary medal was awarded to Maj Fernando Quezada, chief of the 2d Military Zone; to the eleven units who founded the Victoriano Lorenzo Company; and to the honor roll units.

Then the acting president of the republic made a major speech in which he underscored the importance of this date and emphasized the meritorious work of the late Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera.

In speaking about the date, National Guard Chief of Staff Col Armando Abel Contreras said that the National Guard will be ready for the challenge of the year 2000.

[Begin recording] We will be fully qualified, trained and prepared, both the institution and the Panamanians, the civilians and the military. There is one unity. We will be completely prepared to assume the responsibility of what is rightfully ours. Future generations must have confidence, faith and trust that there will be nothing on the road to keep us attaining what has already been signed. [end recording] [end relay]

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MONGE CRITICIZES LOCAL COMMUNISTS

PA021705 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2213 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] San Jose, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has accused the local communists of carrying out a campaign to internationally discredit and domestically destabilize his government through a "war of little strikes." According to the president, the communists are carrying out that tactic to paralyze production in order to destabilize the democratic regime.

Monge addressed the workers of a new industrial consortium in terms that were interpreted here as a "declaration of war on communism." The president challenged the communists to "an immediate confrontation" if they do not use other means to solve the labor problems. In his harshest reference to the local communists in his 4 months in office, the Costa Rican president said that "the comrades might be left outside the law" if this is found to be necessary to defend the communist's interests. He also warned them that he is not willing to tolerate a "war of little strikes" during the 4 years of his term.

The president said in his speech to the industrial workers that the communists have never represented the true interests of the workers: "They speak in favor of the workers when they are not in the government, but they crush them when they rise to power... There are constant examples of this throughout the world."

President Monge issued a impassioned call to the workers, particularly those of the banana plantations, to not be carried away by the communists, "who want to destroy our economy and make more difficult the road to national recovery."

"We cannot solve the problem of hunger and poverty by listening to communist slogans, because they have never been really concerned about the workers' well-being," the president added.

Monge said that the communists' are trying to "involve Costa Rican in an international conspiracy against Central America." He also charged that "the local communists have been spreading reports throughout the world that we are becoming militarized, that repressive forces are being created here and that we have political prisoners and that they are being tortured."

"They are the ones," he added, "that are taking the workers to a futile and useless sacrifice against democracy." However they should know, the president added, "that the government will not tolerate this conspiracy."

NUMBER OF SOVIET EMBASSY PERSONNEL TO BE STUDIED

PA021712 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 25 Sep 82 p 4a

[Text] Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez yesterday announced that his office is investigating the number of diplomatic officials that the Soviet Embassy has in our country.

He added that this action is also being carried out in regard to other representations because it is suspected that their personnel exceed the normal number of people they should have.

However, Volio Jimenez did not disclose which embassies they were.

Regarding the investigation of the Soviet Embassy, the foreign minister said that this is being done because several groups of citizens have complained that the number of Soviet officials is too large.

According to Volio Jimenez, the number of personnel in that diplomatic representation exceeds that which was agreed on when the relations between the two countries were established during the last administration of Jose Figueres (1970-1974).

"I have decided not to ignore these complaints, and for this reason I began an investigation within diplomatic rules," the foreign minister stressed.

He said that an agreement exists between the USSR and Costa Rica establishing the number of representatives that each nation should have at their respective embassies.

He added however, that he doesn't know if it is a written agreement because he has not found the document yet.

Volio Jimenez noted that the Soviet Embassy has already responded to the questions by saying that the number of people it has in Costa Rica does not surpass the limit that was originally established.

He said that if it is proven that the number of officials is greater, he will ask for a reduction to the normal number. "This will also be done with other embassies where we confirm that they have more personnel than they should," he noted.

Relations

Volio Jimenez also referred to a report that appeared in LA NACION on Thursday entitled "Relations With the USSR Deteriorate," which attributed the information to presidential spokesmen.

The foreign minister said that the spokesmen who supplied the information dicussed a topic that they are not thoroughly familiar with, as they are not concerned with it; therefore, they made several mistakes.

The report discussed the fact that the Costa Rican Government has not approved two candidates whom the USSR has tried to appoint as ambassador here.

LA NACION SUPPORTS COOLING OF TIES WITH USSR

PA021631 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 24 Sep 82 p 14a

[Editorial: "Cooled Relations"]

[Text] The cooling of our relations with the Soviet Union to a lower level was an advisable decision made by the previous government and maintained by the current administration.

The report in our newspaper yesterday about the two administrations' refusal to grant their approval to a new Soviet ambassador in San Jose and the current administration's decision to have only a charge d'affaires in Moscow are examples of the desire not to break relations but to maintain them in a status that is more in line with present circumstances.

These circumstances are characterized by two essential elements. On the one hand the Soviet Union, using Cuba and national groups, has intervened in the Central American crisis for the indubitable objective of establishing allied regimes, or at the least to cause problems for the present regimes and for the United States. On the other hand, and contrary to the many promises that were made when the Soviet Embassy was reopened in 1972, the trade ties between the two countries have been few and the Soviets have bought our coffee only in small amounts.

In remarks that we publish today, Luis Barahona Jimenez, the last Costa Rican ambassador in Moscow, says that during his stay in the USSR he constantly asked the Soviet authorities to purchase our coffee, but their response was merely to buy very small amounts.

If the Russians constitute a danger and don't signify any substantial economic benefit, the reasons for having ambassadors in both capitals are very reduced despite what some officials of the presidency who were mentioned in yesterday's issue say. According to those officials, the government's attitude is mistaken because it harms our possibilities of selling coffee to the USSR. Nevertheless, according to what former Ambassador Barahona confirmed, the reality has been something else: The Soviets have not made important purchases in many years, even when ambassadors were accredited.

Because of the above, the decision to cool relations is worthy of support. To reactivate them, the government should at least set two conditions: First, absolute respect for our domestic affairs; second, an explicit commitment to purchase adequate amounts of our main export product. As long as this does not occur, the refusal to grant approvals of appointments should be maintained.

EL SALVADOR

FORMER DIPLOMAT BEING SOUGHT IN GUATEMALA

PA020100 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2347 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Capt Eduardo Ernesto Avila, a Salvadoran diplomat expelled from Costa Rica for terrorist activities, is being sought in Guatemala, Salvadoran official sources told ACAN-EFE this afternoon. The Costa Rican Government declared Avila persona non grata yesterday because he is implicated in an attempt to murder Cuban citizen Luis Medina Perez. Avila is also believed to be "an agent in charge of investigating and pursuing members of Central American guerrilla groups."

The man has also been implicated in the triple murder of Jose Viera Lizano, president of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation, and U.S. advisers Michael Hammer and Mark David Pearlman. This incident occurred in El Salvador in January, 1981.

Official sources consulted by ACAN-EFE today said that the Guatemalan Government had ordered Captain Avila arrested in Guatemala, thus honoring a petition from the Costa Rican authorities made through Interpol. According to these sources, Avila was dismissed from his post as civilian attache of the Salvadoran Embassy in San Jose on 27 September. Two days later, he was officially declared persona non grata and the Costa Rican Government ordered his expulsion.

FMLN CONDEMNS ENDERS' PRESENCE AT MEETING

PA030207 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Salvadoran revolutionary leader Mario Aguinada Carranza has expressed concern over the presence of Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs, at the meeting of Central American and Caribbean foreign ministers scheduled to open Monday in San Jose, Costa Rica. The member of the FMLN's Revolutionary Unified Directorate in El Salvador said that the fact that Nicaragua was not invited to the meeting is also a matter of concern, as it is a victim of an aggressive U.S. policy and as its relations with Honduras are delicate because of maneuvers from that country against Nicaragua's sovereignty. Aguinada Carranza warned that Enders' participation could cause the situation in the area to grow worse.

The meeting, called by Costa Rica, in which representatives of Honduras, Belize, El Salvador, Jamaica, Colombia and the United States will participate, is, according to observers, a new attempt by Washington to move its pawns in preparation for its interventionist plans in the area.

GARCIA PLANS AGAINST NICARAGUA DENOUNCED

PA011730 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Defense Minidster Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia has open mentioned an alliance with the armies of Honduras and Guatemala to attack Nicaragua. This is public confirmation of the creation of a warmongering triangle to expand the war throughout Central America.

It would seem the Salvadoran ultaright and the fascist high command are not satisfied with the blood that has already been spilled in our country. Now they clamor for even greater genocide. Six A-37 planes donated by Reagan have alone produced dozens of innocent victims with their indiscriminate strafing and bombing. Now, in an attempt to gain victory over the people, Garcia dreams of U.S. superbombers dropping thousands of bombs over Chalatenango. Olancho in Honduras, Quiche in Guatemala or Segovia in Nicaragua; a dreadful step toward regional strife, the disastrous consequences of which, in terms of death and destruction, are difficult to appraise.

Destruction in the cities, razing of the countryside, and total economic ruin for years for all the area's nations would be the result. Such events would undoubtedly also impact dramatically on the U.S. people, perhaps more traumatically than Vietnam. Thousands of U.S. citizens would come to kill Salvadorans and to die by the thousands, with no justification.

This intervention will sooner or later be defeated, not only by the heroism of our peoples -- who will fight to the last man in defense of their sovereignty -- but also by the forces that want peace and oppose Reagan's warmongering policy.

Who is to benefit from U.S. military intervention in Central Amerca? First, the Reagan administration, which sees its multimillion dollar interests in the area as well as its hegemonic role in the region being threatened. Second, the intervention suits the interests of those asking for it, the Salvadoran ultaright and the fascist high command for whom U.S. intervention is the only means of perpetuating themselves in power and continuing their imposition on the majority sectors of our society which today suffer persecution and are denied the most elemental democratic rights -- rights which will never exist for Salvadorans as long as the fascist ultraright continues to rule.

Garcia and D'Aubuisson represent the most serious threat to peace in the area. Garcia and D'Aubuisson represent a living precursor to destruction and bloodshed, which will continue as long as they remain in power.

While Garcia and D'Aubuisson propose extension of the war, the FMLN reiterates its determination to talk with all patriotic and democratic sectors of the country to find a political solution to the conflict and establish in El Salvador the democratic rights and the peace we all desire.

FORMER OFFICIAL ON DANGERS OF REGIONAL CONFLICT

PA020602 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Former Salvadoran Foreign Minister Hector Dada told PRELA in Mexico City that the FMLN should be recognized. Dada also warned that Central America is on the verge of U.S. intervention and a regional war. Dada pointed out that none of the initiatives offered by Mexico, France and Venezuela have yielded any results toward achieving peace in Central America. This fact increases the risk of a regional war triggered by the various conflicts in the area.

Dada said the so-called Symms amendment, approved by the U.S. Government is a serious threat to peace in Central America because it could lead to a general U.S. intervention in the area.

CAPTIVE OFFICIAL LINKS ARMY FAILURE TO INJUSTICES

PA011246 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Francisco Adolfo Castillo, the Salvadoran regime's deputy defense minister and a prisoner of war held by the FMLN, said somewhere in El Salvador that as long as conditions of social injustice prevail, the army won't be able to eradicate the guerrillas.

In a statement aired by Radio Venceremos, Castillo said that the army is finding it hard to curb the rebels' increasing power. The deputy minister, who was captured by the FMLN in Morazan Department, condemned the cleanup operations conducted by the Salvadoran army, as well as the bombings of the civilian population. Finally Colonel Castillo said that he has been treated well since his capture on 17 June 1982.

GUATEMALA

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE DENIES MEXICAN CHARGES

PA011305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0140 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Government said today that the international news media misrepresented a statement made by Julio Mendez Montenegro, Guatelama's ambassador to Mexico, in connection with an alleged raid of Mexican territory by Guatemalan troops.

A communique that was issued states that the Guatemalan ambassador sai only "that he did not know about the deeds with which the Guatemalan army has been charged, but should they have in fact occurred, they would certainly have been the result of error, rather than intentional."

Recently, the Mexican Government demanded satisfaction on the issue from the Guatemalan Government, saying that Guatemalan troops had entered territory and attacked Mexican peasants and officials with firearms.

According to press releases from Mexico City, the Guatemalan ambassador admitted to the raids and the killings in Mexican territory by Guatemalan troops, labeling them a "regrettable mistake."

The communique states that the constant Mexican press reports which incriminate the Guatemalan Army in criminal actions that it has not committed compel the government to reject and deny, once and for all, the false charges leveled against our country through the communications media and foreign press agencies' correspondents in the Mexican capital.

Gen Efrain Rios Montt's government asserts that "no member of the Guatemalan army has crossed the Mexican border illegally and that no patrol or military unit has pursued criminals or engaged in any shootout along that border, much less in Mexican territory."

Mexican Disinformation Scored

PA020204 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The Mexican news media continues to accuse Guatemala of violating the Mexican border and airspace. For instance, EXCELSIOR has charged that Guatemalan Air Force planes constantly violate Mexican airspace.

Today the Guatemalan Government issued a communique categorically denying that Guatemalan soldiers had crossed the border into Mexico. This, it says, was corroborated by the Defense Ministry.

The Guatemalan Government has been complaining that Mexican and international news media are disseminating false reports. For instance, yesterday EXCELSIOR carried a front-page report that a Guatemalan Air Froce helicopter had crashed in the jungle of Lacandon in the area known as Marquez de Comillas and that the wrecked helicopter was hauled back into Guatemalan territory. The same paper also reported the existence of Guatemalan refugees camps in Chiapas. The paper claims that most of the refugee are ill and that there is danger of an epidemic. Nevertheless, EXCELSIOR still has not come up with a single photograph or document to support its accusations.

Among other things, the Guatemalan Government communique says that the propaganda campaign against Guatemala is so infamous that a statement by Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro, Guatemalan ambassador to Mexico, has been totally distorted, altered and misconstrued; words he never spoke have been put in his mouth.

Ambassador Mendez Montenegro said he knew nothing about the charges against the Guatemalan army. If the charges are true, I am sure it was all a mistake and not a planned action, Ambassador Mendez Montenegro said. However, his statement has been disseminated throughout the world as an admission of the truth of the alleged charged against the Guatemalan rmy and that those responsible for such actions will be punished.

All this just proves that there is an orchestrated plan to damage Guatemala's image. In the face of this campaign, the Guatemalan Government categorically rejects the false statement attributed to our ambassador, the Guatemalan Goverment communique says.

CASTILLO REPORTS CONTACTS WITH UK ON BELIZE

PA030010 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0050 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Government has made indirect contacts with Great Britain on their differences over Belize, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola revealed in a surprise announcement today.

Guatemala's chief of foreign affairs indicated that the first direct contacts are about to take place, since the diplomats that represent Great Britain in Guatemala -- the two countries do not have diplomatic relations -- have revealed that Great Britain has declared that it follows the same line as Guatemala in seeking a negotiated and peaceful solution to the dispute over the territory of Belize.

Foreign Minister Castillo added that Guatemala has named a high-level committee to continue the negotiations; the committee includes Mario Quinones, ambassador to the United Nations; Luis Aycinena, legal adviser at the Foreign Ministry; Colonel Wholers, representing the army; and Euardo Rodriguez, director of the Office for Belizean Affairs, which is soon to be eliminated in favor of an office for Central American and Caribbean affairs.

Castillo Arriola said that the committee has been working on Guatemala's initiative for a solution, to be submitted to Great Britain. Prior to that, however, the British Government has requested that the two countries' representatives to the UN Assembly, currently underway, meet in New York City to discuss negotiation proceedings.

The foreign minister also said that Guatemala will propsed a complete and definite solution to the Belize problem. Finally, he voiced the hope that the proposal will be accepted by Great Britain as it will amount to a summary of positions taken in the past. These served as the starting point for the recovery of Guatemala's legitimate rights in the search for a solution that would also define the real boundaries of Belize so that it may be able to live within secure borders. To Guatemala, it would mean the definition of its boundaries and the recovery of its legitimate rights.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CHARGES

PA021934 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0115 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Government today described charges made in the latest Amnesty International report on the situation existing here as "totally false."

In a news release, the Guatemalan Government states that the actions attributed to it by Amnesty International "only exist in the imagination of those who have circulated and received such reports, which in no way reflect the facts about what is happening in Guatemala." In the release, the government reaffirms its statement that no massacres or murders that can be attributed to public security forces have taken place since 2 March of this year. The Amnesty International report charges that some 60 massacres, in which no less than 2,000 people died, took place in Guatemala between March and June, 1982. In addition, it contains severals other reports of acts of violence in Guatemala.

"An information infrastructure established in several democratic countries is transmitting to the world 'horror' stories about acts that are inevitably attributed to the army, the police or the Guatemalan Government. Actually, these things have either not taken place or else they have been deliberately slanted or exaggerated for political purposes," the communique adds.

Finally, the Guatemalan Government adds that the doors have been opened since 23 March for Amnesty International to find out what is really happening.

"Unfortunately, those who claim to be defenders of human rights have not made use of this," the communique adds.

MURDER OF UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL CONDEMNED

PA021800 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The murder of (Raul Romeo Rodriguez), director of the Western University Center, CUNOC, has been unanimously condemned. The 55-year-old director was shot to death in front of his students in Quezaltenango last night.

Unidentified individuals burst into the CUNOC unexpectedly and went to the room where (Rodriguez) was and shot him several times. The assailants left quickly after threatening those who, in a state of shock, had witnessed the crime.

Today the National University, the professors, the students and professionals throughout the country are condemning this new crime against the CUNOC. The CUNOC has been dealt harsh blows in the past. It has been burned and dynamited by groups that identified themselves as extreme rightists.

Other university officials and students have been killed in Quezaltenango, 200 km west of Guatemala City, especially last year.

FAR ON REGIME CASUALTIES IN QUICHE, CHIMALTENANGO

PA030257 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The Rebel Armed Forces, FAR, of Guatemala inflicted 21 casualties on the army during a clash in the village of San Jose de Las Rosas, in Chimaltenango Department [no date given]. After the clash, which lasted over 90 minutes, military reinforcement units arrived at the village, where they murdered some of the villagers and burned their homes and crops.

The FAR also reported in a war bulletin that from 16 August to 17 September they inflicted some 100 casualties on the regime's troops during clashes in Chimaltenango and Quiche departments.

FAR also reported that a group of unidentified armed men murdered (Raul Rodriguez), director of the Western University Center in the city of Chimaltenango [city as heard].

HONDURAS

NATIONAL PARTY FACTION PREPARES FOR ELECTIONS

PA022257 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Juan Pablo Urrutia, a lawyer, was elected president of the Unity and Change Movement of the National Party of Honduras [PNH] early yesterday.

The board of directors was completed with Hector Sabillon Cruz as vice president and Manuel Octavio Suazo, Maria Antonia de Alvarado and Jorge Pineda Arisa as members. They were elected during a long meeting that lasted until 0300 yesterday.

A group of six national leaders, who are also board members, was elected during this meeting of anti-Zuniga [referring to PNH leader Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus] politicans. They will coordinate all of the movement's activities, meetings and rallies.

This group is composed of Oscar Jacobo Idiaquez, Efrain Puerto Posas, Jose Blas Henriquez, Roberto Pacheco, Ricardo Alvarez Reyes, Arturo Amilcar Robles, along with four others whose names will be announced today.

It was established at the end of the lengthy political session that Mario Rivera Lopez, Rafael Leonardo Callejas and Armando Velasquez Cerrato, the top leaders of this movement, will no longer participate in the decisions made by the permanent board.

As of today, these three leaders will devote themselves to the permanent task of carrying out political campaigns throughout the country. These activities will begin in the next few hours and will be temporarily suspended in 3 weeks.

They Will Distribute the Country Among Themselves

To guarantee their victory over the "Zuniga faction" in November, these three leaders agreed to divide political activities among themselves, each to take an equal number of sectors.

Rivera Lopez will be responsible for strengthening the movement in the country's western region, Callejas will work on the Atlantic Coast and Olancho and Velasquez Cerrato will carry out his activities in southern and eastern Honduras, a reliable source reported yesterday.

Should the United and Change Movement win, to prevent mistrust and control by a single political boss, a unified leadership will be created in the Central Committee, to work jointly with all members of the board of directors.

RESIDENTS CITE NAVAL CLASH WITH GUERRILLAS

PA242341 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Sep 82

[Luis Felipe Davila article]

[Text] Choluteca -- People from the Cedeno area have told this correspondent that at 1500 yesterday the Honduran naval forces repelled machinegun fire from guerrilla groups that were navigating our waters on their way to El Salvador.

The shootout, which lasted approximately 20 minutes, was heard on Venado Island, near Guatemala Island. According to the informants, this is not the first time that this has happened, because Nicaraguans also arrived at the dock at Guabinoal and shamelessly stole fishing launches owned by area fishermen. The shootout occurred 10 km to the north.

COBRAS ALLEGEDLY ARREST 150 AT STUDENT RALLY

PA242306 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The Cobra counterinsurgency battalion arrested almost 150 people in Tegucigalpa yesterday. They were arrested while participating in a rally at Morazan Plaza. Most were secondary school students who were demanding the release of several of their leaders, captured in the last few weeks.

(Maria del Carmen Rodriguez), president of the Federation of Secondary School Students, reported that the Cobras arrived in three trucks, surrounded the plaza and firing shots into the air, arrested students at will.

(Rodriguez) announced new student demonstrations to protest the increasing government repression and to demand the immediate release of the students who were taken yesterday.

NICARAGUAN GROUP SENDS NOTE TO PRESIDENT

PA250117 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 2103 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Communique addressed to the Honduran people, President Roberto Suazo Cordova and Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, by Alfonso Robelo's Nicaraguan Democratic Committee for Solidarity -- no date given]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Committee for Solidarity [Comite de Solidaridad Democratico Nicaraguense], which promotes and fights for the recovery of the true Nicaraguan revolution, views with profound pain and sadness the great damage that internationalist individuals, who have neither God nor homeland, are doing to this dear and noble country, which does not hesitate in its efforts to internationalize peace through honest and civilized means, properly reflecting its great men, Morazan, Valle and Cabana.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Committee for Solidarity vigorously condemns unpleasant incidents like kidnappings, attacks and terrorist acts, which only bring grief, pain, misery and uncertainty to this fraternal country.

This committee respectfully informs you that it supports you unalterable decision to seek peace, harmony and brotherhood in Central America. At the same time, it prays to God that deplorable incidents will not occur and that He will shine His light upon the Honduran people and government so that they may find the path to peace, development and happiness.

This committee hopes that the Honduran brothers, closely united as people, army and government, are able, with the maturity and courage that characterize you, to face the threats and provocations that the international totalitarian system wants to introduce into Honduras.

We call upon this historic nation to use its own civil defense institutions and the internationalization of peace and avoid being swept away by the maelstrom that is shaking other nations of the area.

Honduran brothers, in the month of the fatherland, the committee expresses its solidarity with you and thanks you for the loyal acceptance that you have given with a profound Morazan-like and Central American spirit to the thousand democratic Nicaraguans who have sought refuge in this great country.

Father'and and freedom!

NICARAGUA

TINOCO REJECTS PANAMANIAN STAND ON AREA ISSUES

PA030134 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2312 GMT 1 Oct 82

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Excerpts] Managua, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Although a statement by the Salvadoran defense minister was termed a threat to Nicaragua, the pro-Sandinist newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO seemed more concerned with statements by Panamanian authorities, suggesting in an editorial that the Central American conflict has moved south.

However, it was acting Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco who officially referred to Salvadoran Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia's statement and to those issued by Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, Panamanian National Guard chief and Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella.

General Paredes and President de la Espiella said that the handover of the canal in 1999 could be endangered if the political situation in Central America should grow worse. Tinoco did not deny that this is true, but he did say that such statements were not the best way to promote relations in the region.

Tinoco added that although there could be problems in the year 2000 affecting the delivery of the canal, the most important issue at the moment is the achievement of peace in Central America.

According to Tinoco, there are different views on both the orgins of Central American problems and ways of solving them.

On the same subject, the newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO said in a frontpage editorial contained in its Tuesday edition that the campaign of aggression against Nicaragua promoted by the Reagan administration "has moved south in the past 48 hours." According to EL NUEVO DIARIO, the Panamanian authorities seem to have overlooked the fact that the instability and tensions currently affecting the region "are the exclusive responsibility of the U.S. Government, which openly promotes Honduras' arms buildup and the continuation and deepening of the bloodshed in El Salvador."

EL NUEVO DIARIO notes that neither De La Espriella nor Paredes suggested that Reagan should be asked to see to it that the U.S. forces stationed in the Panama Canal area remain neutral, in accordance with the terms of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

"This omission, whether conscious or not, suggests that the Panamanian authorities have incorrectly evaluated the situation or that they have taken the wrong path if they wish to avoid getting their country involved in the warmongering plans contained in Reagan's aggressive policy."

WHEELOCK GOES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO MEXICO

PA031923 Paris AFP in Spanish 1839 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Managua, 3 Oct (AFP) -- It was offically announced in Managua today that Commander Jaime Wheelock, Nicaraguan minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, will leave for Mexico this afternoon at the invitation of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Commander Wheelock, who will be accompanied by a small party, will have an "open agenda" for the meeting with the Mexican president, although the subject of discussion will apparently be the present status of the Central American crisis. In recent months, the Mexican Government has expressed increasing interest in the resolution of that crisis.

STATE COUNCIL: U.S. ARMS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA022119 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan State Council has accused the Reagan administration of conducting a campaign of blackmail and threats against the Sandinist revolution. In a statement issued here, the State Council says that the Reagan administration is supporting the counterrevolutionary bands that raid Nicaraguan territory from Honduras in attempts to terrorize the Nicaraguan people.

The State Council also said that the former Somozist guardsmen who murdered two employees of the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry are being armed and trained by the U.S. Government.

USSR TO AID IN BUILDING TECHNICAL INSTITUTES

PA021544 Nicaragua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 27 Sep 82 p 11

[Text] Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman, in the presence of Said Shermukahmedov, education minister of the Uzbek Socialist Republic, and Soviet officials (Eduardo Nechetny) and (Nicolas Pavlov), announced that several intermediate-level technical institutes will be built in Nicaragua in accordance with broad educational and cultural agreements signed with the USSR.

According to these agreements, the USSR will grant technical and economic assistance to the Education Ministry for the construction of technical institutes in the fields of energy, agro-industries, telecommunications and other unspecified areas.

One of these intermediate technical institutes will be located in the Department of Matagalpa.

Tunnerman introduced the Soviet officials at his weekly news conference, and they spoke for 1 hour about their achievements in the educational and cultural fields.

PARTY TALKS SAID TO SEEK NATIONAL UNITY

PA021244 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The position of several leaders of political parties, with regard to the talks begun yesterday with the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, coincides in that they all seek national unity.

The secretary general of the Socialist Party, Luis Sanchez Sancho, said the time has come for all political parties to set aside all selfish motives in order to promote the consolidation of the revolution and relieve Nicaragua of the many problems affecting it.

The vice president of the Liberal Party, Rodlfo Robelo, said the talks are most encouraging and constitute evidence that the revolution is willing to open its doors to all political parties whose main interest is the nation's progress.

The two political leaders refrained from making further comments and limited themselves to saying that it is still too early to make any predictions on the issue.

CDN CALLS FOR PLURALISM, END TO CENSORSHIP

PA040016 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 27 Sep 82 p 20

[Text] The Nicaraguan opposition parties grouped in the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN), last week delivered to the government a document containing new bases on which to start talks on the country's situation.

Although the text of the document has not yet been published, LA NACION has obtained a copy. We are hereby publishing an excerpt of the document.

CDN delegates headed by Social Christian Party leader Adan Fletes, and the Sandinist government represented by Commander Bayardo Arce, had met before the document was delivered.

The CDN participated in talks with the Democratic Conservative Party, the Social Christian Party, the Nicaraguan Workers Federation (CTN) and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions (CUS).

The new CDN proposals note the need to advance to 1984 the national elections for congress and the executive branch. The elections were orginally scheduled for 1985. At the same time, the CDN states that the Sandinist revolution should follow the lines set in the program adopted by the government of national reconstruction.

The CDN states that all political forces engaged in the civic struggle up to 1983 should have the right to participate in the elections. It promises to respect the result of the elections and to help whomever wins to last out the period.

The CDN demands that during the rest of this month, all political prisoners be pardoned. It declares its readiness "to outlaw class hatred, and to prevent the manipulation of mass organizations for aggressive ends."

Censorship

The CDN members express their desire that the right to strike be reinstated this year. They also ask for the freedom to join labor unions and to sign group contracts as stipulated in articles 87 and 98 of the ILO charter, ratified by Nicaragua.

They demand that the Nicaraguan people's right to be freely informed be guaranteed. In order to strengthen the government's image regarding freedom of expression, they propose that radio newscasts be resumed and that they be asked to broadcast government bulletins only when they refer to military movements.

They also ask that censorship of LA PRENSA be lifted as of today, and that the CDN be allowed a 1-hour weekly broadcast over a national television channel. They also propose that television broadcasts of different trands be allowed on the air, and that one of the two channels be placed under a pluralist administration.

The opposition members express their support for the government's position of respect for religious creeds and, therefore, ask that the Sunday mass be broadcast over television under the guidance of the episcopal conference.

They also ask that non-Catholic religions be allowed 1-hour weekly broadcasts on television, and that students be allowed to learn about different religions through special programs.

In order to guarantee the consolidation of a pluralist regime, the CDN members propose that the law on political parties, with the participation of the CDN, the Conservative Party, and the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, be passed in November.

Commitment

In view of the foregoing points, the CDN deems it necessary to create a high-level delegation so that national support for the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction can be known abroad. At the same time foreign governments are asked not to support armed groups operating against Nicaragua.

The CDN also proposes that both sides exhort non-Somozist Nicaraguans living abroad to return to Nicaragua and to join the political-civic campaign if they so wish.

The CDN has also sent a document to the FSLN protesting the lack of freedom in Nicaragua and charging that political parties which are members of the CDN have been continuously harassed and attacked by violent groups.

BORGE ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CASUALTIES

PA011332 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Between May and September of this year, in the course of confrontations with the Sandinist forces, the counterrevolutionary bands sustained a total of 357 casualties, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, Nicaragua's interior minister, announced last night at the central ceremony commemorating the fifth anniversary of the founding of AMNLAE [Luisa Amanda Esoinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association]. The event was held in the city of Leon.

Commander Borge did not comment on the casualties sustained by the revolutionary army. He did say, however, that in the most recent combat, which tolk place last Sunday in the Atlantic area, four army members, a state security agent among them, were killed. The most recent clash occurred near (Mineral Binanza), where 24 Somozists were killed.

Among the most serious clashes that took place between May and September, the interior minister mentioned those that occurred in Rio Blanco and Bocana de Paiwas, in northern Zelaya, where 100 counterrevolutionaries died and in Seven Benk, in the same area, where 90 Somozists were killed. Most of the armed clashes have occurred in the northern areas and on the Atlantic Coast, near the Honduran border.

According to the revolutionary leader, the army has captured 76 counterrevolutionary band members and has seized a large number of weapons, along with radio transmitters and [word indistinct] explosives that cannot be bought in any market in Tegucigalpa, but have been given to the Somozists by special departments of the CIA.

Commander Borge Martinez also urged the Nicaraguan people to defend their revolution.

Counterrevolutionary Operations

PA011735 Managua International Service in Spanish 0230 GMT 1 Oct 82

[AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA report]

[Text] Commander of the Revolution and Interior Minister Tomas Borge has announced that the anti-Sandinist armed bands active in the Honduran border area have been virtually exterminated. The counterrevolutionary groups that had been operating in the Blanco River area of Nueva Guinea, in the country's north, have been controlled by the people's army. The member of the Sandinist front directorate has said that other counter-revolutionary bands located in other regions will soon become aware of the formidable force of the Sandinist people's revolution.

Barricada has published pictures and reports on camps of former Somozist guards that have been dismantled. These camps were located in the Zelaya region, south of Puerto Cabezas, in Nicaraguas Atlantic Coast region.

Two months ago, Commander Luis Carrion said that counterrevolutionary bands had many arms as well as support from U.S. advisers and Argentine and Cuban mercenaries. He said that because of the size of these bands they had to be characterized as military units. Since then, the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] has repelled more than 20 attacks from units composed of former guards, especially in the country's north. Antirevolutionary groups have also carried out incursions in the south in an effort to isolate and stop our process. However, the organization and training by the Defense Ministry has resulted in the dismantling of Somozist camps, and this pattern will continue.

We will now report on the significance of this news.

We have inflicted serious blows against the counterrevolutionaries in Zelaya. A few days ago, members of the Sandinist front and the reserve battalions in the Walpasiksa coast area, south of Puerto Cabezas, carried out an operation during which they broke up a counterrevolutionary nucleus. In that remote and humid jungle area full of mosquitoes, where the rain never stops, the Sandinists seized arms and U.S. - made radio equipment. The camp was dismantled and casualties were inflicted on the criminal elements who had been operating in the region. These elements had been threatening the people of the region and harassed those who would not give them help or food.

The criminal activities carried out by these elements had been known for some time. On 4 July, these elements attacked the community of Limbaika, where they brutally killed 11 Sandinist fighters and captured another 3 who were taken to the counterrevolutionary camp. The enemy camp was located in an area near (Bihira) Lake, in an 18-km-long channel surrounded by mangrove trees. This operation once again made evident the connection that these elements have with Honduran elements, since the Sandinists found documents, letters and messages from Honduras. Members of the EPS stopped a motorboat used to transport U.S.-made arms, ammunition, provisions and canned food. The Sandinists also found remnants of food packed in aluminum foil paper containers and food items that make evident the links of the counterrevolutionary elements with the U.S. CIA.

When the members of battalion 25-90 from the San Antonio sugarmill, in the country's west, arrived at the camp, the counterrevolutionaries had already fled to nearby towns. These counterrevolutionaries have been gradually caught by our armed forces. The abandoned items include several walkie-talkies that the former Somozist guards used for communication among themselves and to intercept communications of the EPS and of state institutions such as agriculture and construction ministries agencies which operate in the region.

It was by this means that the counterrevolutionary group found out about the Sandinist operation and its members were able to escape, though without success. In the dismantled camp, the Sandinists found a wooden jail in a muddy area. It was here that the three companeros from Limbaika were jailed and left to rot to death. They had been there a month when the enemy, before fleeing, brutally tortured them. In fact, they were beheaded. This is a classical action by the former Somozist guards. In this instance they were being led by a Moravian pastor who, along with his people, carries out diabolic and criminal actions in Jehova's name.

The purpose of these groups' actions is to weaken the EPS and to create confusion and division on Nicaragua's Atlantic Coast, where many don't see the revolution as a concrete thing. There, the revolution is just an idea that has not yet produced results, as it has in other parts of the country.

As we have said on previous occasions, the people of the Atlantic Coast region have a very different culture and history. As a result, the enemy is taking advantage of the Indian people's ignorance to make use of them, with the persuasiveness of religion, to carry out counterrevolutionary plans. This pastor had been using the Walpasiksa Church to incite the Miskitos to war. Intermixed with hymns and songs, this pastor kept telling them: Let's struggle against communism; let's kill the Sandinists.

There is an inch-by-inch struggle going on amid the verdant vegetation, because the people of the coast are realizing more every day that the revolution works for their benefit.

This war, being waged in rough weather and under hostile conditions, demonstrates the bravery of the heroic EPS fighters and of the Interior Ministry employees.

In Zelaya Norte, near the banks of the Rio Coco, another attack on the counterrevolutionaries was carried out. The conditions and installations there are similar to those found in Walpasiksa. There are narrow channels, lakes, river tributaries, jungle, greenery, mosquitoes and unending rain, which renders everything wet. This is the scene of the struggle to dismantle the counterrevolutionary settlements.

These counterrevolutionary units are receiving support from groups on the other side of the Rio Coco, in Honduras. Observations indicate that they have long-term plans, because plantations were found in the area. They have two manzanas planted with rice. This leads to the supposition that the counterrevolutionary leaders planned to continue their sabotage and criminal activities, in complicity with misled Miskitos.

Now the counterrevolutionaries will become aware of the formidable force of the revolution and of its people's army, Commander Tomas Borge has said.

Undoubtedly, after these operations, which resulted in the arrest of hundreds of Somozist elements and the death of hundreds more, these elements have realized that a radio in Honduran territory, logistical support from the United States or the ignorance of the Miskito population will not stop a just, popular and Sandinist revolution.

More Activities Reported

PA032104 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] The activities of counterrevolutionary detachments in the area of the Prinzapolka and Waspuk rivers in central northern Zelaya demonstrate a qualitative jump in the counterrevolution's method of operation, the Defense Ministry said last night.

In the course of an operation conducted by the EPS [Sandinist Peoples Army], the state security bodies and the reserve battalions in Masaya and Chichigalpa, and after several clashes with counterrevolutionary forces, two trawlers, which had been seized by almost 100 former Somozist guardsmen on 15 July, were recovered.

Capt Roberto Sanchez, chief of public and foreign relations at the Defense Ministry, explained that a counterrevolutionary detachment had attacked the port of Limbaika, 15 km east of (Lamikamba), on the Prinzapolka River. The counterrevolutionaries killed 11 members of the Sandinist armed forces and took the two vessels. He added that for more than 2 and 1/2 months, this counterrevolutionary action had hindered the government's efforts to supply food to the communities located along the river.

According to Captain Sanchez, the search for the two trawlers along the Prinzapolka River led to the location of several counterrevolutionary camps, amking it possible to confirm once again the cruelty with which the former Somozist guardsmen treat the captured peasants and Sandinist soldiers.

Captain Sanchez added that the remains of several Sandinist armed forces members had been found among the dead in Limbaika, on the (Waikira) lagoon, on the Prinzapolka River. Several skulls, which the former guardsmen had taken with them as some sort of charm, had also been found, he indicated.

The counterrevolutionary detachments which have managed to reach northern Zelaya's central area use sophisticated weapons, such as 60-mm machineguns, FAL's M-16's, AR-15's and high-powered radios. All this confirms that the counterrevolutionaries obtain supplies from their accomplices in Honduras, Captain Sanchez asserted last night.

He added that the clash in (Musawas), 20 km northeast of Bonanza, in which the members of Masaya's Reserve Battalion 80-15 participated, lasted from 0430 to 1400. This proves the Sandinist combatants' heroic resistance. Commander Sanchez added that it has been esimated that 25 counterrevolutionaries were killed of the total 100 to 120 who comprised the detachment that attacked (Musawas), while another drowned in a river.

ALLEGED PLOT TO KILL EDEN PASTORA DENOUNCED

PA031944 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] The Voice of Sandino, part of the news system of the Sandino Revolutionary Front [FRS], denounces to the Nicaraguan people and the free countries of the world the fact that the FSLN National Directorate -- which we justly call the treasonous collective -- has ordered a squad of assassins to kill Commander Eden Pastora Gomez.

Recently the Borge brothers, Jose and Tomas, said that they would solve the Nicaraguan problem in a few days. The statements [words indistinct] that a specially trained squad left for Costa Rica to find suitalbe conditions for an attack on Commander Eden Pastora and members of the Nicaraguan opposition in that country.

The Voice of Sandino, party of the news system of the FRS, which is a member of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, announces to the people of Nicaragua and the free countries of the world that the nine are responsible if there is any attack on Commander Eden Pastora.

Only the treasonous collective and the historic enemies of our people's liberation cause could attack Commander Eden Pastora, since he is an honest man with a revolutionary record, around whom the unification of the Nicaraguan family is taking place.

The Voice of Sandino has been told by reliable sources that the plan to kill Commander Eden Pastora has already been put into effect with the sending of a criminal squad to Costa Rica. It is suspicious that prominent state security elements also went to Costa Rica about a week ago. The plan also includes the presence of [words indistinct] in Costa Rican territory.

Let our denunciation go on record. We make the members of the foul national directorate -- who our people know as the nine of the treasonous collective -- responsible for any attack on Commander Pastora.

BRIEFS

MILITARY REGION CHIEF -- Commander David Blanco has been appointed chief of the 2d military region, which encompasses the departments of Chinandega and Leon. Blanco replaces Commander Feliz Pedro Carrillo, who recently died in an automobile accident in the USSR. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 30 Sep 82 PA]

CATTLE RABIES -- Dr (Ray Badget) of the Animal Health Department of the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry has reported that there have been several outbreaks of cattle rabies in Boaco Department. He said that his department is working against the bats that spread the rabies and is vaccinating cattle. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Sep 82 PA]

MALMIERCA MEETS WITH LATIN COLLEAGUES AT UN

FL011155 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has met with the foreign ministers of Nicaragua, Spain, Peru and Argentina during an active workday in the framework of the 37th UN General Assembly session. Malmierca discussed bilateral relations and matters under consideration by the General Assembly with the foreign ministers of Nicaragua, Spain, Peru and Argentina.

The Cuban foreign minister attended a luncheon hosted by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano at the United Nations in honor of several Latin American and European colleagues. Last night he attended a reception hosted by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for the heads of delegations to the General Assembly.

U.S. ACCUSED OF COVERING UP RIGHTIST ABUSES

PA040350 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Reagan government continues to make efforts to justify the large amount of military and economic aid it gives to the Salvadoran and Guatemalan tyrannies. It is not only trying to blame other nations in the area for an increase in the revolutionary struggles in these two countries, but it is naively trying to erase the genocidal and bloodthirsty image of the two regimes.

Of course, the Reagan government has been unsuccessful in this last effort because there are U.S. citizens who have personally suffered the repression existing in El Salvador and Guatemala, which has affected even the members of religious congregations.

A few days ago, the Intelligence Committee of the House of Representatives published, as an official congressional document, a report in which it states that the alleged investigations that the CIA carried out in El Salvador present a false picture or distort the real situation in that country in order to support Reagan's policy for the area.

According to the U.S. representatives, the CIA investigation contains much data on guerrilla actions but does not say much about the repression and murders committed by the Salvadoran tyranny and the ultrarightist groups.

In referring to the infamous former Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, who now heads the Salvadoran National Assembly, the report recalls that there are many documents with much evidence showing this henchman's participation in the organization of paramilitary bands as well as his complicity with the most reactionary military and civilian sectors to stage a military coup. According to the document, there is also testimony which involves D'Aubuisson in the murder of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador.

The Intelligence Committee stresses that these points are hardly discussed in the CIA report in spite of the large number of documents existing on this. The committee adds that the CIA has not told the U.S. people about the close relations between the Salvadoran Armed Forces and the extreme rightist groups or the ties that military officers have with repressive bands operating in the country.

Regarding remarks by Reagan and Thomas Enders, the then assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, on the top military commands' alleged punishment of soldiers and officers for abuses of authority, the report adds that they were cases of punishment because of indiscipline, drunkenness, insubordination, desertion, theft and other causes and not those explained by the U.S. President.

As to the killing of more than 1,000 peasants in (El Mosote), the document stresses that the investigating commission appointed to this effect began working 1 month after the incidents and that it didn't even go to the scene of the incident, but limited itself to flying over the area in a helicopter; therefore, the report presented has no validity.

These statements coming from an Intelligence Committee of the U.S. House and not from the countries which Reagan accuses of aiding the guerrillas clearly demonstrate who is truly interfering in the domestic affairs of El Salvador and who makes possible the genocide that the regime is committing against that nation.

DORTICOS RETURNS FROM MISSION TO MONGOLIA

FL011710 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] A Cuban delegation headed by Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the Politburo of the party and justice minister, returned to Havana today after participating in the sixth conference of justice ministers of the socialist countries held in Ulaanbaatar. Dorticos also paid an official visit to the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR].

Dorticos was received at the airport by Hector Garcini Guerra, Mercedes Castro Carluch, and vice ministers, directors and other officials from the ministry of justice as well as by Gombosurenguin Dashadavaa, the MPR ambassador to Cuba.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES IN BULGARIA

PA020316 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Carbrizas said in Sofia that Cuba can count on the fact that its economic and trade ties with Bulgaria will be strengthened even more in the next few years. Cabrizas ended a 5-day visit to Bulgaria where he attended the 38th Plovdiv Autumn International Fair.

In a statement to PRENSA LATINA, Cabrizas stressed that during his stay in Bulgaria he was again able to confirm the good will of the Bulgarian authorities in guaranteeing and broadening the cooperation between the two countries. He also said that he had confirmed the great performance of the agreements of the 1982 trade protocol, a tendency that has been noted in recent years. He stressed the importance of the trade agreements signed for 1983.

Cabrizas added that if the main objective of the Cuban trade exchange were not directed toward the socialist bloc, the country's situation would be even more complex than it currently is. He recalled that currently other developing countries are facing serious economic difficulties while Cuba has in its favor the advantages of trade with the socialist bloc.

DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTER VILA SOSA IN HUNGARY

PA040245 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Cuban Domestic Trade Minister Manuel Vila Sosa is visiting Hungary to sign a protocol for scientific and technical cooperation.

Upon arriving in Budapest, the Cuban minister was received by Ferenc Lauthan, Hungary's vice minister of domestic trade, and by Jose Tabares del Real, Cuban ambassador to Hungary.

CULTURE MINISTER HART AWARDED BULGARIAN ORDER

FL011552 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, Politburo member and minister of culture, has been awarded the order "1,300th Anniversary of the Bulgarian State" during a ceremony held at the Culture Ministry's main offices.

The order was presented by Boyko Dimitrov, Bulgarian ambassador to Cuba, who also presented the award to Antonio Nunez Jimenez, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of culture, and to Lupe Veliz, director of the Culture Ministry's international relations.

Reviewing the merits which led to the award of the order, Dimitrov stressed the role played by Hart as chairman of the committee sponsoring the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. He also praised the efforts made by the other comrades in strengthening cultural relations between the two countries which, he added, have reached a very high level.

GRANMA EDITORIAL ON CDR ANNIVERSARY SIGNIFICANCE

FL281323 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] In an editorial today, the newspaper GRANMA stressed the significance of the 22nd anniversary of the establishment of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, CDR. What a singular role they have played in the homeland's history in these 22 years of uninterrupted struggle against the enemy and of sustained and unfaltering support for the cause of socialist construction in Cuba, said GRANMA in its editorial.

The Cuban revolution is today undefeatable and indestructible and the CDR have been present in this magnificent job, said GRANMA. It added that great tasks await the Cuban people in the coming years, which will be influenced by a complex international situation and the effects of the critical economic situation of the capitalist world as well as the always aggressive U.S. administration's policy against Cuba. The men and women of our CDR will also be present in those tasks of the coming years.

Finally, GRANMA says that to those millions of dedicated children of the people, members of our CDR, goes our warmest greeting and a deserving tribute on this 28 September, which can be summarized in a vibrant "Long live the glorious CDR."

CAMILO-CHE IDEOLOGICAL DRIVE 1-28 OCTOBER

FL011147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1032 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The ideological Camilo-Che drive begins today under the motto: The best tribute is the daily fulfillment of our duties. The drive is to last until 28 October, the day when our people will go to beaches and rivers and cast flowers on the waters in memory of the hero of Yaguajay [Camilo Cienfuegos]. The main ceremony to mark the 15th anniversary of the heroic guerrilla's [Che Guevara] fall in combat will be held on 8 October at the Karl Marx Theater.

Our people will pay tribute to Camilo and Che by means of volunteer work, hikes, lectures, talks and the provincial meetings of the 130th Jose Marti anniversary study teams. A mass ceremony will be held on Revolution Square at which children will join the Jose Marti Pioneers organization. A museum dedicated to Che will be inaugurated at the Tarara camp.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE WORKERS HOLD CONGRESS

FL012230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Julio Camacho Aguilera, members of Cuba's Communist Party Political Bureau, have presided at the opening session of the fifth congress of the National Science and Education Workers Union at the Manuel Ascunce Domenech Theater in Liberatad school-city. Also sitting at the presiding table were Antonio Perez Herrero and Roberto Veiga, alternate members of the party's Political Bureau. Some 436 delegates and 206 guests are attending the congress.

Today the participants will examine the main report to the congress which will be read by Julio Reyes, secretary general of the National Science and Education Workers Union.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ODCA SENDS MESSAGE TO NEW FRG CHANCELLOR KOHL

PA021253 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpt] [Text] Panama, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Christian Democratic Organization of the Americas, ODCA, today sent a message from here greeting the new FRG chancellor, Helmut Kohl, who was elected today by the Bonn parliament. "I know of your willingness to reaffirm democratic values in the face of dictatorships and totalitarianism," says the message sent to Kohl by ODCA President Ricardo Arias Calderon, a Panamanian citizen. The Christian Democratic leader of the Americas also points out that he trusts Kohl will be a friend of those fighting for freedom in this region.

REGIONAL MEETING TO OPEN IN SAN JOSE 4 OCT

PA031918 Paris AFP in Spanish 1829 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] San Jose, 3 Oct (AFP) -- "Our only proposal is that peace with dignity be sought in Central America," Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica said today. Paz Barnica is slated to participate tomorrow, Monday, in a meeting with several regional foreign ministers and representatives. Paz Barnica, who is scheduled to meet with the foreign ministers of Belize, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Colombia and Jamaica as well as with representatives of the Governments of Panama, the Dominican Republic and the United States, has described this meeting, "at which various aspects of peace and democracy in the area will be reviewed," as "very important for the future of Central America and the Caribbean."

The Honduran foreign minister was received at Juan Santamaria Airport by Costa Rica Foreign Minister Fernando Volio, who said that only "the representatives of governments that have emerged from or have been legitimized by electoral processes" have been invited to this meeting. Volio thus justified the absence of both Guatemala and Nicaragua from this meeting, which is slated to open tomorrow in this capital. He also denied that there are any plans to organize a military alliance.

According to the Costa Rica foreign minister, "the idea is to exchange views to promote representative, pluralist and participatory democracy as well as detente in the area."

Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda, Belizean Premier George Price and Jamaican Foreign Minister Neville Gallimore are expected in San Jose today. Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena is expected to arrive tomorrow. Panama's representative, Ernesto Perez, and Thomas Enders, US under secretary of state for inter-American affairs, who will represent their respective governments at this meeting, are expected at any moment.

VENEZUELA

EIGHT NICARAGUAN REFUGEES ARRIVE IN CARACAS

PA021534 Paris AFP in Spanish 2223 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Caracas, 1 Oct (AFP) -- Eight Nicaraguans who had taken asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua arrived in Caracas last night after the Sandinist government granted them safe-conduct. Ambassador Jose Juis Zapata Luigi has reported that there are still 14 people, including a 13-year-old child, in asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy. Ambassador Zapata added that there is a willingness in the Nicaraguan Government to solve the problem of those who have taken asylum.

In the past, the Sandinist regime has denied safe-conducts to several individuals whom it considered very dangerous due to their ties with the dictatorship of the late Anastasio Somoza.